DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 371 500 EC 303 087

TITLE	TECH-REACH: A Rehabilitation Technology Information Exchange. Final Report.
INSTITUTION	National Center for Disability Services, Albertson, NY. Research and Training Inst.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (ED), Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	[94]
NOTE	148p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Assistive Devices (for Disabled); *Disabilities; Federal Programs; *Information Dissemination; *Information Services; Information Systems; Models; Needs Assessment; *Rehabilitation; *Technology
IDENTIFIERS	New York (New York Metropolitan Area); TECH REACH

ABSTRACT

TECH-REACH, a federally funded rehabilitation technology information exchange program, serves New York City and some surrounding areas. Its mission is to improve the delivery of technology information and rehabilitation services for people with disabilities and the professionals who serve them. The information exchange has gathered and maintained information from various sources including print, microcomputer-based, and online systems. A technology demonstration center, along with a video and print library including a computerized bulletin board system, was made available. The project also evaluated the technology applications that resulted from the information system and disseminated the information exchange model to programs in other communities. TECH-REACH's role as a federally funded Regional Technology Center for the Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities (TRAID) program has involved developing and analyzing consumer and employer needs surveys regarding assistive technology devices, providing awareness training, and providing assessments regarding appropriate assistive devices. Appendices contain a list of vendors of rehabilitation technology products, copies of 13 fact sheets produced by TECH-REACH, lists of library holdings, statistical data from the need surveys, a report of a paper titled "TECH-REACHes to Technology for Answers" by Saundra Berman, and project administration materials. (JDD)

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ED 371 500

TECH-REACH

A REHABILITATION TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION EXCHANGE

FINAL REPORT

I. OVERVIEW

TECH-REACH was funded by the Rehabilitation Services Administration to develop a community-based rehabilitation technology information exchange for the Greater New York City area to improve the delivery of technology information and rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities and the professionals who serve them. Technology services for people with disabilities are generally offered through a patchwork of agencies with differing eligibility, funding and service criteria. Consumers are forced to deal with confusing, if not conflicting, policies and procedures. Furthermore, many individuals who could benefit from technology equipment and services are not aware of their existence. TECH-REACH addresses these problems by having a central source where people can receive information about technology products, service providers, and funding.

During the three years of operation, TECH-REACH gathered and maintained information on rehabilitation technology from different sources including print, computer-based, and on-line systems. This was complemented with written materials such as newsletters, periodicals and journals. Up-to-date information gathered from engineering centers, vendors, manufacturers and other product developers has been integrated into TECH-REACH's knowledge base so that the information was kept current. An information specialist, available throughout the day and one evening a week, was available to respond to inquiries. More than 2,500 inquiries received by phone, TDD, correspondence and in-person inquiries were addressed. An even greater number of individuals were reached via training activities, conference presentations and referrals. More than 30,000 brochures, newsletters, articles and other material have been distributed to interested persons throughout the three years TECH-REACH was funded. More than 400 referrals were made to agencies, vendors, speech pathologists, special education instructors and other sources as appropriate. On-site demonstrations at the TECH-REACH Information and Demonstration Center reached more than 400 individuals. These demonstrations were directed at school groups, Commission for the Blind and Visually Handicapped, VESID, employers, Physical Therapists and Occupational Therapists, consumers, family members, professionals, IBM, Touro College students. Consumers and family members constituted the largest number of individuals attending on-site demonstrations, numbering approximately 285.

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Assessments and direct services numbered more than 400. These included vocational adaptations, personal computers and environmental controls.

A technology demonstration center, along with a video and print library was developed which focused on rehabilitation technology and services. A computerized Bulletin Board System (TRBBS) for sharing information electronically was developed and was available to consumers at no cost.

TECH-REACH serves as a regional technology center on Long Island for TRAID, which is a project of the New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled and funded by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR). The TRAID program extends on-going efforts in New York to deliver a consumer-responsive, comprehensive state-wide program for technology related assistance by and for individuals with disabilities. TECH-REACH is part of TRAID's Service Network and coordinates the service delivery process.

II. Accomplishments According to Objectives

1. Objective 1 - To obtain relevant information about technology applications for people with disabilities from local, regional and national sources.

1.1 Advisory Board

An Advisory Board was developed consisting of 19 members, including consumers, parents of a children with disabilities as well as rehabilitation technology professionals and service providers, representatives of independent living centers, vocational rehabilitation professionals, and employers. This Board has been operating since January, 1991 and has met at least once each year. Individuals from the Board have been called upon throughout the three years to assist/and/or provide information relative to the project. Board members supported the technology fairs, recommended dissemination efforts, visited the demonstration center and encouraged consumers and professionals to utilize the services of TECH-REACH.

A complete roster of Advisory Board members is located in Appendix A.

1.2 Agreements of support with national and regional technology centers and organizations.

Throughout the three years of the project we have made contact with more than 90 organizations informing them about TECH-REACH and offering to disseminate information about their centers and organizations through our outreach channels. We have reached information resources such as databases and on-line networks that relate to technology for individuals with disabilities; publications, including resource guides, books, periodicals; disability-specific organizations; technology-specific organizations; rehabilitation professional organizations; rehabilitation research and training centers; and rehabilitation engineering centers. (See Appendix B)

1.3 Form network of rehabilitation technology experts

Through use of our bulletin board system and our professional contacts during three years of operation, we have been able to locate professionals with particular expertise in rehabilitation technology and assistive devices. We have also used electronic networks and personal and professional contacts to inform consumers and professionals that we can help them locate an individual with expertise to address a particular need. These included Special Net, Compuserve, BitNet, Series, Satirn and TRBBS.

1.4 Develop ongoing relationships with local vendors, product developers, and technology service providers.

During the first year of operation (February, 1991) we sent a mailing to 369 vendors and developers listed in the Trace Resource Book. We described our mission and asked that they send us information on their products. We catalogued all information received from them as well as product information received from other vendors as time went by. All vendors were put on our mailing list, and received on-going information about TECH-REACH through our quarterly newsletter, press releases and flyers. As TECH-REACH became known throughout the field, we had offers from vendors to loan us equipment for our demonstration center and we also asked vendors for loan of specific equipment for particular clients and/or general demonstration purposes. Manufacturers and vendors who donated products and equipment to us received acknowledgement of their donations as we received the promised items. For the past two years more than 70 vendors displayed their products at our Technology Fair and throughout the three years vendors came to the demonstration center and presented at conferences and training workshops sponsored by TECH-REACH to demonstrate their products. (See Appendix C for Vendor List)

1.5 Subscriptions to resource guides, journals and other publications

TECH-REACH has on staff two librarians with expertise in rehabilitation. They have set up a rehabilitation technology library with subscriptions to rehabilitation journals, newsletters, and purchases of books, directories, videos, etc. New acquisitions periodicals are listed in a Fact Sheet sent to 90 different organization. (See Appendix D).

A listing of newsletters and journals that we subscribe to is included in Appendix E.

1.6 Attend local, regional and national technology conferences

For the past three years, staff has attended local, regional and national technology conferences for the purposes of learning more about technology and for disseminating information about TECH-REACH. These conferences have provided an excellent opportunity for networking and both TECH-REACH staff and conference participants have benefited.

A listing of conferences attended is included in Appendix F.

1.7 Conduct needs survey

Consumer and employer needs surveys were conducted throughout the three years of the project. Researchers at the RTI worked along with TECH-REACH staff to develop an instrument and conduct a survey to assess the needs of rehabilitation service providers, consumers, and employers in the Greater New York area. This population was assessed again at the end of 1993.

An analysis of these surveys appears in Appendix G.

1.8 Conduct product demonstration and testing

Product demonstration and testing has been an ongoing activity of TECH-REACH. This information is shared with information requestors who want particular information in the area of computer access. This information is also disseminated through the quarterly newsletter which was mailed to more than 1500 individuals each quarter. This activity continues through the TECH-REACH demonstration center with funding from sources other than RSA.

1.9 Form network of consumers

The names, addresses, and phone numbers of consumers who call for information or share technology related information with us are entered into our database. Also, everyone that visited the demonstration center filled out a form listing the same information. This enabled us to connect callers to previous requestors for information with the same needs. We were also able to locate consumers with a particular expertise through the use of our and other electronic bulletin board systems. We have then been able to refer consumers in need of information to other consumers who have the information.

We also ask consumers to write of their experiences with technology and assistive devices so that we can include their articles in our newsletter. This has also helped to strengthen our network of consumers.

Project staff have gone to local libraries to talk about TECH-REACH and its services, meeting consumers in their community. Staff has also described the services of TECH-REACH at meetings with parents of children with disabilities. Names of individuals attending these events are added to our database and TECH-REACH information and newsletters are mailed to these people. These activities have also helped to enhance our network of consumers.

The TECH-REACH Advisory Board has several members who are parents of children with disabilities and/or have disabilities themselves. Other Advisory Board members are professionals with disabilities. They helped us with suggestions and ideas on how to reach more consumers.

Task 1.10 Identify formal and informal funding sources of technological applications

TECH-REACH's Information Specialist and Occupational Therapist have developed an ongoing resource sheet of funding sources for technology services and products. The Information Specialist and Occupational Therapist have attended many workshops regarding funding of assistive devices. Funding has been a topic at workshop presentations at the Technology Fairs. Workshops on funding have also been presented for specific groups such as speech therapists, case managers, etc. These workshops included funding information regarding VESID, Medicaid, insurance companies, etc. TECH-REACH has also worked with VESID to develop a funding schedule for evaluations and assessments. Initially, an agreement on fees was difficult to arrange but by Year 2 of the project, TECH-REACH's fee arrangement with VESID was established. Referrals have come and continue to come from all New York and Long Island offices on a regular basis. This activity is continuing after product funding ended.

Objective 2 - To organize the information into a database system that permits a variety of ways of accessing the content and can be updated easily.

Task 2.1 Acquire, develop and build upon existing computerized databases and develop new ones as needed with appropriate topical indexes.

A. During the three years that TECH-REACH was in operation, we acquired the following databases or subscribed to the following on-line information systems:

1. Hyper-Abledata product database for the Apple Mackintosh.
2. Compuserve information system
   a. Handicapped users database
   b. VA Rehabilitation database
   c. IBM Special Needs exchange library
3. SpecialNet
   a. Apple solutions
4. BRS
   a. Rehabdata
   b. Abledata
   c. Medinfo
5. SERIES
6. SATIRN

B. We have created the following databases:

1. abstract database for technology related articles
2. database of all journals and books in our rehabilitation technology library
3. database of all calls and information provided in our demonstration center
4. technology professionals database
5. consumer database
6. product assessment database

C. We have developed, operated and maintained a Bulletin Board System. (See Appendix H)

Task 2.2 Maintain a variety of channels for different audiences.

A. We have established the following channels for audiences to access our information center:

1. Information specialist: interested consumers, professionals, and developers were able to make their inquires directly to an information specialist. The specialist then used TECH-REACH's internal resources and links to on-line information systems and networks to gather the appropriate information.

2. On-site searches: TECH-REACH's library and document files, including journals, newsletters, resource guides, books, vendor catalogues, etc., were made available to interested individuals. This information outreach was advertised through our brochure, mailings, newsletter, presentations and press releases. A Library Fact Sheet was developed, printed and mailed monthly to libraries in Nassau and Suffolk County, and by request to 90 libraries and organizations. This Fact Sheet includes a list of the Library's latest acquisition with short abstracts on various publications. An information specialist and librarian were and still are available on premises to answer questions during working hours and appointments for assistance can be made at times convenient to individuals needs. TECH-REACH remains open to 8 PM on Tuesday evenings so people can be served after working hours.

3. 800#: Individuals from around the state and adjoining areas can reach TECH-REACH through an 800 number. This service has been advertised in the same manner as mentioned above.

4. Bulletin Board: A bulletin board system (BBS) was developed that allowed professionals, consumers, and developers to access in-house databases and exchange information through electronic conferences and mail. This bulletin board was serviced by an information specialist.

5. Video Exchange: We have built up our collection of video tapes related to rehabilitation technology. Interested parties were able to view these videos at our demonstration center or by-loan by sending us a deposit of $100. which was returned when video was returned.

6. TECH-REACHes out, a quarterly newsletter was sent to 1500 individuals whose name and/or organizations were on our data base. This newsletter was also distributed at conferences, workshops, seminars and training. (See Attachment L)

Task 2.3 Provide means for making channels accessible to special populations

We have accommodated individuals with disabilities by providing our materials and information in accessible formats as follows:

1. 800# TDD with answering machine capabilities.
2. Large print
3. Voice output on-site
3. FAX
4. Written materials on audio cassettes
5. Videos

Task 2.4 Use the TECH-REACH Demonstration Center for hands-on evaluations.

The TECH-REACH Demonstration Center has acquired a great deal of equipment throughout the three years TECH-REACH has been in existence, both high-tech and low-tech. This equipment has been acquired through a combination of long term loan, purchase and donation. As an IBM Community Service Organization we demonstrated and set-up IBM computers and peripherals and IBM special needs equipment, including the IBM SpeechViewer, ScreenReaders, and Phone Communicator. As a Regional Technology Center for the TRAID Project we have also acquired equipment for demonstration including ramps, grab bars, labelers, utensils, and a multitude of low tech items.

Our demonstration center includes an adaptive office workstation, adaptive computer input and output devices and adaptive software for individuals with special needs NYNEX has set up a splay of their telecommunication for individuals with disabilities. A complete list of equipment found in TECH-REACH appears in Appendix I.

VESID has been and continues to refer clients for evaluations on the use of computer and other assistive devices. Our Occupational Therapist and Information Specialist perform these evaluations. For the convenience of clients, demonstrations and evaluations are scheduled throughout the day including evening hours. The Demonstration Center is opened during business hours and Tuesday evening until 8 PM.

Objective 3: To manage a comprehensive marketing program with a variety of outreach strategies that is responsive to the needs of the target audiences in our local area, is easily accessible in terms of their unique preferences, and actively promotes the information system to them.

Task 3.1 Present at conferences or seminars.

Throughout the three years staff of TECH-REACH has presented and/or exhibited at a variety of conferences. Information regarding the services provided by TECH-REACH were reported at conferences attended by staff members of the Research and Training Institute. TECH-REACH has also provided a variety of training workshops, in-service courses and demonstrations both on-site and in the community. One successful outreach method was to present information about TECH-REACH at community libraries. This activity enabled TECH-REACH staff to touch base with consumers directly, particularly senior citizens who enjoy attending activities at their community library. One outstanding activity to promote the services of TECH-REACH, was to plan and implement Technology Fairs. TECH-REACH held two fairs, one in June, 1992 and one in June, 1993. More than 70 vendors took exhibit space at the National Center for

Disability Services each year, with more than 1000 professionals and consumers attending the fair. See attachement "N", evaluation form.

Several workshops were presented and well received at the Fair. Topics of these workshops were: Plan for Achieving Self-Support; Accessing Assistive Technology Through the Medical Model; Funding Workshop for Assistive Technology, Assistive Technology for Older Individuals with Disabilities; Reasonable Accommodation in the Workplace. The ADA information booth was opened throughout the fair time as well as the TECH-REACH Demonstration Center.

Task 3.2 Conduct media outreach

Information regarding TECH-REACH has been heard on the radio, seen on television and printed in various newsletters and articles. An article on assistive technology has been written by TECH-REACH's Information Specialist and appeared in the Fall, 1992 issue of Technology and Disability. See Appendix M.

Task 3.3 Distribute General Awareness Documents:

Brochures describing TECH-REACH and the services it offers have been developed, printed and distributed whenever appropriate. These brochures were developed with a focus for specific audiences such as employers, parents and consumers and their families. The primary brochure is a general brochure, "TECH-REACH Resource Center and Information Exchange". This brochure has been distributed at conferences and included in correspondence where general information is requested. Employers were sent copies of "How Can Modern Technology Help You Fill the Gaps in Your Workforce." Consumers and their families were sent "Do You Have A Disability - Modern Technology Can Help" and "How Can Modern Technology Help Your Child" is sent to parents with concerns regarding their child with a disability and the use of technology. These brochures were printed in Spanish and distributed through the RTI's Hispanic networks. (See appendix J).

Brochures have been distributed in several ways. The main branches of the New York City Library and Nassau and Suffolk County Libraries have distributed the brochures to local libraries for distribution directly to the consumer. Mailings have been sent to more than 2,000 consumers, educators, rehabilitation professionals and employers. These names and addresses have been organized and entered into the appropriate database.

We have also distributed our material via mailing lists from the New York State Advocate's Office for the Disabled, Independent Living Centers, Rehabilitation Engineer Society of North America and the New York State Occupational Therapy Association. These brochures are also distributed at conferences and seminars. More than 4500 brochures have been distributed.

Task 3.4 Conduct training for staff of the New York state Office of Vocational Educational Services for Individuals with Disabilities (VESID).

Several times throughout the three years TECH REACH Staff have conducted training for managers from the Nassau, Suffolk and Queens VESID Offices. These were hands-on training sessions where managers learned about the services provided by TECH-REACH, and also provided the opportunity to see and use some of the technology available for demonstration. This hands-on experience provided a unique opportunity for those managers to experience the complexity and/or simplicity of various assistive devices.

A hands-on training was presented to leaders of Hispanic organizations in Nassau County. Fifteen representatives from the Hispanic community attended so that they could provide technology information to consumers and families of individuals with disabilities in their communities, as the Hispanic population in Nassau County is considered undeserved.

Task 3.5 Utilize the network of technology specialists.

During the three years of this project and continuing today we have utilized the contacts we have made with specialists in the field of rehabilitation technology. We have asked many of these specialists to come to the TECH-REACH demonstration center to demonstrate their products. We have called upon specialists to write articles for TECH-REACHes OUT, the quarterly newsletter, and we have referred clients to certain specialists for additional information. TECH-REACH staff have also tapped into this network to enhance their various project responsibilities.

Task 3.6 Establish a network of consumers

This has been and continues to be an important activity of TECH-REACH. Our outreach activities have been geared to consumers as well as rehabilitation and educational professionals and employers. Much emphasis has been placed on reaching the consumer so that they can become aware of what technology and adaptive devices are available for their use. We have also provided consumers with information regarding the funding of assistive devices and adaptive equipment. As stated previously in task 1.9, TECH-REACH worked with an active advisory board who encouraged consumers to participate in our activities.

Task 3.7 Operate the RTIE in conjunction with existing rehabilitation programs and independent living centers.

We have built solid relaticnships particularly with the Independent Living Centers. Several key personnel of Independent Living Centers in New York City, Long Island and Westchester have been members of our Advisory Board. We have called upon these individuals to assist us in disseminating information regarding our services and they have encouraged their clients to utilize these services. Many of our outreach activities were geared to reach rehabilitation programs and agencies. We tapped into this audience by using our contact made by other projects implemented by the RTI. Whenever appropriate RTI staff spoke about TECH REACH's activities, thereby, providing an opportunity for TECH REACH to substantially increase its ability to reach new organizations and individuals, Project PEER, a Regional Information Exchange, funded by NIDRR and managed by the individual who directs TECH-REACH, as well. This allowed for a positive collaboration where TECH REACH drew off the resources, individuals, agencies and programs identified by PEER. TEACH REACH also benefited by having the ADA Northeast Business and Disability Technical Assistance Center (NDBTAC) housed in the demonstration Center. NDBTAC's staff has worked together with TECH-REACH's staff to provide information regarding assistive devices, accommodations and employment and we still continue to provide information and assistance to them.

Task 3.8 Utilize an 800 number

This number is called quite often. Throughout the three years we have received more than 2,500 calls requesting specific information relating to technology and assistive devices and have responded to each one. Requests for information run from general information to specific information on devices for particular disabilities that enhances the ability to work or live independently.

Task 3.9 Prepare a catalog of exemplary technology applications

We have completed a catalog of technology applications based on the equipment we have in the Technology Demonstration Center. See Appendix K for copy. We printed 100 copies, in house, and distributed them at various trainings.

Task 3.10 Join disability related conferences on public bulletin boards

TECH-REACH joined several on-line networks and bulletin boards such as SpecialNet, Compuserve, BitNet, Series and Satirn . We also built our own bulletin board and used this to inform audiences of our services.

Objective 4 - to evaluate the technology applications that result from the information system and their impact on the employment of people with disabilities through a technology demonstration center managed by a rehabilitation technology services team.

Task 4.1 - Identify consumer needs for technology services

When specific technology services were requested, such as an evaluation or assessment, a standard intake interview was completed by the information specialist and occupational therapist. Consumers were often linked up with appropriate service providers and vendors in the community to provide other resources that were not available at the TECH-REACH Demonstration Center. The needs of the consumers were always a major consideration and referrals to outside sources are always made if that is the best way to provide the services.

Task 4.2 - Measure consumer characteristics, including functional capacities

Appropriate evaluations were made during the initial assessment interview. Specific attention was given to the consumers' functional capacities and how it will affect their computer usage and the environment the computer will be used in such as educational, recreational, and/or vocational.

Task 4.3 Measure consumer performance with and without technology in criterion environments.

Our evaluations are specific, not a full functional capacity evaluation. These evaluations only relate to how the computer and the adaptations made to the computer will impact on a specific area of the consumer's life. If other evaluations are required, such as a wheel chair seating or positioning evaluation, they will be stated in the recommendations. Often, these evaluations are requested before the client even reaches TECH-REACH.

Task 4.4 Conduct periodic follow-ups of consumers regarding their employment status, performance and satisfaction, and compare to initial assessments.

Phone follow-up is the most productive follow-up. The occupational therapist speaks with the consumer directly or a member of the consumer's family. Immediate feed-back is offered. Often, too, the occupational therapist will speak with the consumer's counselor to determine if the consumer is satisfied with the equipment and using it as expected. The consumer is also encouraged to call into TECH-REACH and speak with the occupational counselor regarding the equipment and its use.

Objective 5 - To disseminate the technology information exchange models to programs in other communities for replication

Our comprehensive media outreach program has resulted in recognition of TECH-REACH by consumers and professionals throughout the country. When we speak at regional and national conferences we encourage others to visit the TECH-REACH Demonstration Center and speak with staff regarding how our program was established and how it is being operated.

When funding opportunities appear for rehabilitation technology information and dissemination activities, various organizations have visited our Center to see what we have done so that they can request funding to replicate similar activities in their region. Recently, we have had visits from universities, hospitals and rehabilitation centers, who have modeled their proposals and sites, based on work done at TECH-REACH such as the Kennedy Medical Center, in New Jersey and Hudson Valley Regional Technology Center at the Westchester Institute for Human Development.

Impact

All work as proposed has been completed in a timely way. The creation of the BBS and the catalog of assistive devices were delayed due to changes in staff. However, the work was completed within a time frame that allowed for distribution of product and product information.

Our work during the three years TECH-REACH was funded paved the way for the continuation of services through TRAID, the Regional Technology Center that is in operation at this moment. We will receive $60,000 a year for the next two years from the New York Office of the Advocate for the Disabled to be a Regional Technology Center and continue to disseminate information on technology and demonstrate adaptive equipment, particularly throughout Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The Office of Special Education has awarded us $200,000 a year for three years through the technology educational media and materials projects for Project TIES. This project is designed to evaluate the use of technology and how appropriately the technology is matched and utilized by students from District 75, The Special Education District of New York City Schools. We also receive money from fees for service for evaluation and assessments of technology for individuals with disabilities. These activities have provided more of an opportunity to disseminate information on TECH-REACH and provide information to others that might not want to replicate TECH-REACH in its entirety but replicate certain components.

The funding received from RSA was a start for what is a continued and successful effort to inform the public about the technology that is available for those with disabilities and how this technology can best be used.

APPENDIX "A'

Advisory Board

ADVISORY BOARD

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10-12-93

APPENDIX "B"

Mailing List

MAILING LIST ON DATABASE

New York Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Offices
New York City BVIT Offices
New Jersey DVR
New Jersey CBVI Offices
Rehabilitation Publications
New Jersey Directory of Parent and Professional Organizations
NRA-Long Island Members
NRA Metro-New York City Membership
NARF Mailing List New York & New Jersey
New Jersey Directory of Rehabilitation Facilities
New York State Rehabilities Facilities
Region II Training Directors
New York Independent Living Centers
New York Partners in Policy Making
New Jersey Cart List
TECH REACH Information Requests
CASA & Spanish Speaking Organization
New York State Occupational Therapist Association
American Speech & Hearing Association
Business Cards - Employers
ADA-NJ Centers for Independent Living
ADA-NJ County Offices on Disability
List from Johns Hopkins
Special Education
List from Andy Pasternak for Fair
List of Consumers who attended Fair
New York County Office on Disabled
Nassau Association for Continuing Community Education
Personnel Society
Regional Disability & Business Technical Assistance Center
Optometric Society - State Executive Directors
New York State Assemblymen
New York State Senate
State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies
Adult Education Consortium for Long Island Advisory
New York State Rehabilitation Agency

APPENDIX "C"

Vendor List

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Ray Bello
629 Fifth Avenue
Pelham, NY 10803
914-738-1777

C Tech
Charles Cohen
PO Box 30
2 N William Street
Pearl River, NY 10935
914-735-7907

Computer Center f/t Visually Impaired-Baruch College
Judith Gerber
17 Lexington Avenue-Box 515
New York, NY 10010
212-447-3070

Chalet Home Care Equipment, Inc.
Ed Walsh
100 Oakland Avenue
Pt Jefferson, NY 11777
516-473-4746

Creative Communications Systems
20 Asbury Avenue
Westbury, NY 11590
516-997-0060

Crosley Medical Products Inc.
19 Kathleen Dr E
Syosset, NY 11791
516-595-2547

Day Accessibility Contractors
1912 Deer Park Avenue
Deer Park, NY 11729
516-242-5704

Duffy General Contractors
William Duffy
15 Girard Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11704
516-666-7539

Dynamic Medical Equipment Ltd.
Faith Saftler
51 Rushmore Street
Westbury, NY 11590
516-333-1472

Early Childhood Div. of DDI
27 N Bicycle Path
Selden, NY 11784
516-698-1160

Everest & Jennings
Ray Grim
18 Division Avenue
East Islip, NY 11730
516-581-1913

Fortress
David Ribiner
61 Shelter Hill Road
Plainview, NY 11803
516-935-7074

Hadley-Brickhouse Design
Todd Brickhouse
8 Joan Lane
Massapequa Pk, NY 11762
516-795-6962

Handy Move
Howard Schacter
503 Dogwood Road
Orange, CT 06477
1-800-466-9986

Hear You Are, Inc.
4 Musconetcong Avenue
Stanhope, NJ 07874
201-347-7662

Helen Hayes Hospital
Susan Fridie
Rt 9 W
W Haverstraw, NY 10993
914-947-3000

Hygeia Medical Supply
Frank Libschik
555 Westbury Avenue
Carle Place, NY 11514
516-997-8150

Interhab
Neal Zimmerman
67 Prospect Avenue
W Hartford, CT 06106
203-233-4090

Invacare
Michael Miller
8 1/2 Valentine Avenue
Glen Cove, NY 11542
516-674-4901

LI Center for Independent Living
Jim Sorrentino
3601 Hempstead Turnpike
Levittown, NY 11756
516-796-0144

Maxi-Aids
Mitch Zaretsky
42 Executive Boulvard
Farmingdale, NY 11735
516-752-0521

Mt. Sinai Medical Center
Ruth Dickey
One Gustiave L. Levy Place
NY, NY 10029-6574
212-241-0640

Nassau Applied Technology Res.
United Cerebral Palsy
Rosemary Citarella
380 Washington Avenue
Roosevelt, NY 11575
516-378-2000

Newbridge Surgical Supply Inc.
Terrie Magro
2075 Newbridge Rd
Bellmore, NY 11710
516-679-8877

New York Telephone
Carol Poetsch
199 Fulton Ave
Hempstead, NY 11550
516-539-7302

Panduit
Mark Carter
310 Broad Avenue
Leonia, NJ 07605
201-461-7790

Phonic Ear Inc.
Christine Labenski
3880 Cypress Drive
Petaluma, CA 94954
707-769-1110

Promark Peripherals
Ed Jeran
2101 Ninth Avenue
Ronkonkoma, NY 11779
516-585-0200

Rehabco
Jeff Offner
1513 Olmstead Avenue
Bronx, NY 10465
718-829-3800

Self Help for Hard of Hearing
SHHH - South Nassau Chapter
Sue Bromberg
21 Argyle Place
Rockville Centre, NY 11570
516-764-5957

Starting Early
27 N Bicycle Path
Selden, NY 11784
516-698-1160

Suffolk Lighthouse
N. Scharpenberg
1731 N Ocean Avenue
Medford, NY 11763
516-654-3522

Telesensory
Bob Keenan
57 Village Mill
Haverstraw, NY 10927
914-947-4327

UCP
Sue Rosen
380 Washington Avenue
Roosevelt, NY 11575
516-378-2000

Zarman Surgical Inc
Manzar Karim
49-12 28th Avenue
Woodside, NY 11377
718-932-1243

Zygo Industries Inc.
Brian Weiss
PO Box 1008
Portland, OR 97207-1008
800-234-6006

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38 Cliff Lane
Levittown, NY 11756

A-1 SURGICAL & MEDICAL SUPPLIES, INC.
54 Main Street
Hempstead, NY 11530
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112 Seventh Street
Garden City, NY 11530

ABILITIES HEALTH & REHABILITATION
Services
201 I.U. Willets Road
Albertson, NY 11507

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377 Route 17 South
Hasbrook Heights, NJ 07604

ADA
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Albany, NY 12203

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Hewitt, NJ 07421

APPLICATIONS EXPRESS, INC.
179 Avenue at the Common
Shrewsbury, NJ 07702

ATLAS PROMOTIONAL ITEMS INC.
692 Willis Avenue
Williston Park, NY 11596

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404 Maple Avenue
Mamaroneck, NY 10543

BARRIER-FREE ACCESS SYSTEMS, INC.
82 Arlington Ave.
Valley Stream, NY 11580-3527

BELTONE HEARING AID CENTER
55 Old Country Road West
Hicksville, NY 1180[illegible]

J. BUSSANI INC.
34 Becell Street
Freeport, NY 11520

C TECH
P.O.Box 30, 2 N. William Street
Pearl River, NY 10965

COMPUTER CENTER FOR THE VISUALLY
IMPAIRED, BARUCH COLLEGE
17 Lexington Ave. Box 515
New York, NY 10010

CUSTOM COMPU-SIGN INC.
P.O. Box 491
Levittown, NY 11756

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES INSTITUTE
(Starting Early Div.)
27 North Bicycle Path
Selden, NY 11784

DYNAMIC MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, LTD.
51 Rushmore Street
Westbury, NY 11590

EAST COAST SURGICAL SUPPLY INC.
27 South Park Avenue
Rockville Centre, NY 11570

EASTERN AUDIOLOGY RESOURCES, LTD.
40 Glen Street - Suite #4
Glen Cove, NY 11542

ETM SERVICES, INC.
349 King Street
Port Chester, NY 10573

HANDY MOVE
503 Dogwood Road
Orange, CT 06477

HELEN HAYES HOSPITAL - STATE OF NEW YORK
Rt. 9W
W. Haverstraw, NY 10993

HUMANWARE
48 Downing Place
Harrington Park, NJ 07640

HYGEIA MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., INC.
555 Westbury Avenue
Carle Place, NY 11514

IBM

INNOCOMP
43-41 194th Street
Flushing, NY 11358

INVACARE
8-1/2 Valentine Avenue
Glen Cove, NY 11542

KINETIC RESOURCE CORPORATION
17 Elizabeth Place
Armonk, NY 10564

KINGMAN CONTRACTORS
7 Hampston Road
Port Washington, NY 11050

L.I. CHAPTER OF NATIONAL
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY
33 Walt Whitman Road
Huntington Station, NY 11746

L.I. MOBILITY, INC.
5 Nursery Road
Melville, NY 11747

LIFESTAND STAND-UP WHEELCHAIR
330 E. 70th St. - Suite 2-2
New York, NY 11021

MATURE RESOURCES NETWORK INC.
3440 Bertha Drive
Baldwin, NY 11510

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MAXI-AIDS
42 Executive Blvd.
Farmingdale, NY 11735

MEIZNER BUSINESS MACHINES, INC.
4771 Boston Post Road
Pelham, NY 10803

MT. SINAI
Box 1240
1 Gustave Levy Plaza
New York, NY 10029-6574

NASSAU APPLIED TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE
CENTER - (UCP NASSAU)
330 Washington Ave.
Roosevelt, NY 11575

NEWBRIDGE SURGICAL AND CONSTRUCTION
2075 Newbridge Road
Bellmore, NY 11710

NEW YORK TELEPHONE
199 Fulton Avenue - Room 105
Hempstead, NY 11550

NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION FOR
BLIND & VISUALLY HANDICAPPED
HELEN KELLER SERVICES AND
NEW YORK LIGHTHOUSE

PEER PROJECT
Sheila Sarrett

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Roosevelt Island, NY 10044

RESPIRATORY SCIENCE INDUSTRY (RSI)
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Elmont, NY 11003

RECORDINGS FOR THE BLIND
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Princeton, NY 08540

RUSK INSTITUTE
400 E. 34th Street
New York, NY 10016

SAWTECH COMMUNICATIONS
70-50 Austin Street - #115
Forest Hills, NY 11375

SEN SEI, INC.
150 N. Broadway
White Plains, NY 10603

SELF HELP FOR HARD OF HEARING PEOPLE, INC.
SHHH
1 Willow Avenue
Merrick, NY 11566

TECHNOLOGY FOR LANGUAGE
AND LEARNING
P.O. Box 327
East Rockaway, NY 11518-0327

TELESENSORY CORP.
315 E. 86 Street
New York, NY 10028

UCP NASSAU
350 Washington Avenue
Roosevelt, NY 11575

WATER WISE, INC.
24 E. 21st Street
Huntington Station, NY 11746

WESTCHESTER INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT/UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED
PROGRAM
Cedarwood Hall
Valhalla, NY 10595-1689

WHEELED WALKERS - U.S.A.
17 Dunes Lane
Port Washington, NY 11050

ZARMAN SURGICAL SUPPLY INC.
39-65 61 Street
Woodside, NY 11377

ZYGO INDUSTRIES
P.O. Box 4243
Stamford, CT 06907-0243

APPENDIX "D"

Fact Sheet

FACT SHEET #1

December 1991

This is the first of a series of Fact Sheets that we intend to issue to announce new acquisitions and abstracts of Journal articles that might be of interest to you. Reprints of articles can be supplied on request.

New Acquisitions:

The following journal titles have been added to our collection, starting date January 1992:

- American Rehabilitation
- Brain Injury
- Educational Technology
- Electronic Learning
- Exceptional Parent
- The Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation
- Technology and Disability
- Technology and Learning

Abstracts:

Personal Response Systems in the U.S.: Promoting Independent Living by Christina Montgomery in the International Journal of Technology and Aging. Vol. 4, No. 1, Spring/Summer, 1991.

Describes the Personal Response System (PRS) called Lifeline which connects elderly or disabled persons to a central alarm system when help is needed.

The Latest in Computer Speech Recognition by Regina Lewis. Rehab USA, Summer 1991.

A new computer system, IBM Voice Type recognizes and stores an individual's speech pattern for any word for future reference, allowing use of a computer because of a mobility impairment.

Provision of High-Quality Orientation and Mobility Services to Older Persons with Visual Impairments, by J.M. Hill: E.W. Hill. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness. December 1991.

This article discusses the problems associated with providing high-quality orientation and mobility services to older persons with visual impairments, including problems in attitudes, characteristics, financial consideration, in-service training and the availability of age-appropriate assessment instruments.

Requests for reprints of the above articles may be sent to:

Ruth A. Velleman
TECH•REACH
National Center for Disability Services
201 I.U. Willets Road
Albertson, N.Y. 11507
Telephone: (516) 747 - 5400 x1402

TECH•REACH is supported in part by grants from the Rehabilitation Services Administration and National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research given to the TRAID project, New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled.

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FACT SHEET # 2

February 1992

New Acquisitions:

The following book titles have been added to our collection:

- Man-Machine Interfaces, Graphics and Practical Applications, (Editors) C. W. M. Magnee, F.J.M. Vlaskamp, M. Soede and G. Butcher, Concerted Action on Technology and Blindness, Medical and Health Research Programme of the European Community, Long, England, Royal National Institute for the Blind, November, 1988, 88 Pages. Graphs, charts and illustrations.

- Managing Information Resources for Accessibility, General Services Administration, Clearinghouse on Computer Accommodations, Washington, D.C., December 1991, 21 pages. Appendices.

- Network Terminals for the Visually Disabled, (Editor) J.M.Gill, Concerted Action on Technology and Blindness, Medical and Health Research Programme of the European Community, London, England, Royal National Institute for the Blind, Technical Report #2, December 1987, 49 pages.

- Scooters: Product comparison and evaluation, Rehabilitation Engineering Center, National Rehabilitation Hospital, Washington, DC, June 1991, 91 pages.

Abstracts:

- Feeling Good with Simple Exercise by Marybeth Bland, in Accent on Living, Vol. 36 No. 2, Fall, 1991.

  The author is co-leader of an exercise class for people with multiple sclerosis. A gentle approach to exercise.

- Special Facilities and Services for University Students with Mobility Impairment: A Demographic Study (U.S.A.) by Mary Blake Huer, Ph.D. Assistive Technology, Vol. 2 No. 4, 1990.

  The use of technology in services/programs for students with disabilities in higher education.

- Employment and the Americans with Disabilites Act of 1990, by Elena Linthicum, Jack T. Cole and Bruno J. D'Alonzo, in Career Development for Exceptional Individuals, Vol. 14 No. I, Spring 1991.

  Provides an overview of how the ADA affects employment of individuals with disabilities.

- Deaf Adults in Society, by Merv Garretson in A Deaf American Monograph, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 1991.

Technology has made society much more accessible for deaf adults in the late 20th century - through TDD phones, relay services, captioned television and movies, doorbell and other alarm lighting systems and computer electronic mail and bulletin boards.

- Prospectives on Deafness: Hearing Parents of Deaf Children by Larry Hawkins and Sharon Baker-Hawkins, A Deaf American Monograph, Vol. 4 Nos. 1-2, 1991.

  For hearing parents, understanding deafness occurs in stages. Because of evolving technology parents can view deafness less as a disorder or a tragedy, but rather as a culturally defining condition that requires certain accommodations.

- Networking: Information from the National Parent Network on Disabilities, a special section, in The Exceptional Parent, January-February, 1991.

  Contains address of Parent Coalitions, Information about UCP NYC, including support to families of children with IV infection, access to health insurance and an equipment resource section.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH•REACH.

Ruth A. Velleman
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TECH•REACH
National Center for Disability Services
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747-5400 x 1401

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New Acquisitions

FACT SHEET 3

April 1992

Books:

The following book titles have been added to our collection:

- Libous, Thomas W. (1991). Employment: An information resource to assist persons with disabilities. Albany, NY: Senate Select Committee on the Disabled.
- Rawlings, Brenda W., Karchner, Michael A., Decaro, James J., and Allen, Thomas E. (1991). College and career programs for deaf students. Rochester, NY: Gallaudet University, Washington, DC and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rochester, NY.
- Resources for Rehabilitation (1991). Meeting the needs of employees with disabilities. Lexington, MA: Author.
- Resources for Rehabilitation (1991). Resources for people with disabilities and chronic conditions. Lexington, MA: Author.

Abstracts:

- Murphy, Claire, and Davidson, Terence M. (1992). Geriatric issues: Special considerations. Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation, 7 (1), 76-82.

  A geriatric patient with head trauma-related olfactory loss is potentially faced with a far greater impairment than the young person with head trauma, since the aging process alone takes its toll on the ability to smell, and because other senses are less available to adapt to this loss.

- Shiller Heinish, Barbara. (1992). Establishing an adaptive technology laboratory in a university setting. Technology and Disability, 1 (2), 47-52.

  This article explains how to get a lab started using the Adaptive Technology Lab at Southern Connecticut State as an example. A starter kit is available from them for a fee. Contact Barbara Heinisch, Southern Connecticut State University, 501 Crescent Street, New Haven, CT 06515.

- Smith, Rich. (1992). Kids take the plunge. Rehabilitation Management, 5 (1), 31-36.

  Pediatric water therapy's increasing popularity can be attributed to its unparalleled success with even the most difficult and frustrated patients, because of its relaxing atmosphere, and the fact that it is fun.

Williams, John. (1992). ADA and the changing workplace. Careers and the Disabled, 1 (2), 37-42.

Learning how to comply with the law has become big business through telephone inquiries, information packets, and seminars. Some information is being offered by nonqualified people.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH•REACH.

Ruth A. Velleman
Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities (TRAID)
TECH•REACH
National Center for Disability Services
201 I.U. Willets Road
Albertson, NY 11507
747-5400 x1402

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New Acquisitions

FACT SHEET 4

May 1992

Books and Monographs:

The following items have been added to our collection:

- Center for Health Care Rehabilitation (1992). Case management resource guide. Irvine, CA: Author.
- Church, Gregory, Glennen, Sharon (1992). The handbook of assistive technology. San Diego, CA: Singular Publishing Group Inc.
- Coston, Caroline A. (Ed). (1988). Planning and implementing augmentative communication service delivery. Washington, DC: Association for the Advancement of Rehabilitation Technology (RESNA).
- Jageman, Larry W. (1984). Adaptive fixtures for handicapped workers. Menomonie, WI: Materials Development Center, State Vocational Rehabilitation Institute.
- Mackenzie, Leslie (Ed). (1992). The complete directory for people with disabilities. Lakeville, CT: Gray House Publishing.
- National School Board Association and Josten Learning Corporation (1989). Policies and planning for educational technology. San Diego, CA: Author.
- Pacinelli, Ralph N., Stude, E.W. (Eds). Human resources development: Partnerships in rehabilitation education. Washington, DC: NCRE, RSA and CSAVR, sponsors.

Abstracts:

- Chaikind, Stephen (1992). Children and the ADA: The promise of tomorrow. Exceptional Parent, 22 (2), M8-M10.

  The Americans with Disabilities Act is an important missing link in the compendium of laws reinforcing the civil rights of children with disabilities. Reasonable accommodation will make it possible for children to achieve career aspirations. New accessibility requirements will make public and private services accessible to them.

- Dunham, Bob (1992). Diet, drinking and exercise. Accent on Living, 36 (4), 38-40.

  It is important for a disabled person to maintain a schedule of exercise and proper diet throughout rehabilitation, since lack of these can be debilitating. An unbalanced diet and lack of exercise can make a person more susceptible to diseases such as diabetes, as well as drug or alcohol addiction.

- Lazzaro, Joseph (1991). Opening doors for people with disabilities: Adaptive technology lets personal computer users lead more productive lives. Rehabilitation Education, 5 (4), 245-252.

  The technologies discussed are speech synthesis for people with blindness, large print processing for people with visual impairments, TDD modems and communication equipment for people with deafness and hearing impairments, as well as special switches and keyboards for people with motor and muscular impairments. Products described are currently available on the open market. This article has implications in the education area due to the need for schools to establish assistive technology computer labs for their students with disabilities.

- Woodworth, Barbara (1992). Back pain: Causes & cures. Independent Living, 7 (1), 59-62.

  There are two major causes of back pain...aging and trauma. Accuracy of diagnosis and treatment place a vital role in remediation. There are many means of treating back pain. This article presents a sampling of the numerous treatments and practitioners available.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH•REACH.

Ruth A. Velleman
Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities (TRAID)
TECH•REACH
National Center for Disability Services
201 I.U. Willets Road
Albertson, NY 11507
(516) 747-5400 x1402

TECH•REACH is supported in part by grants from the Rehabilitation Services Administration and National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research given to the TRAID project, New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled.

FACT SHEET #5

July 1992

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

New Acquisitions

The following items have been added to our collection:

Books and Monographs

✓ Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice. (1991). Americans with Disabilities Act handbook, Washington, DC: Author and the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research.

✓ Pearlman, Leonard G. and Hansen, Carl E. (eds). (1989). Technology and employment of persons with disabilities. A report on the 13th Mary E. Switzer Memorial Seminar. Washington, DC: Rehabilitation Engineering Center and Electronic Industries Foundation.

✓ Wilson, A. Bennet, Jr. (ed). (1989) Provision of assistive technology: Planning and implementation. Washington, DC: Rehabilitation Engineering Center and Electronic Industries Foundation.

Videotapes

✓ The Technical Assistance Center has acquired over fifty videotapes in the area of new technology. These are available for viewing at the Center. An updated listing of these tapes is available on request.

Abstracts

✓ Alexander, Judy. (1992). Getting fit: Fitness for people with disabilities is moving into the mainstream. Rehab Management, 5 (4), 68-73.

Fitness programs, modified to meet the needs of people who have physical disabilities, are emerging across the country. According to the law, all recreational facilities must be fully accessible to disabled individuals, but not all aerobic and fitness instructors know how to offer instruction.

✓ Bartholomew, Douglas. (1992). Opening your doors to ADA: New regulations make it easy for small business to comply. Careers and the Disabled, 7 (3), 37-42.

Become an advocate to help implement the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) by knowing the reponsibilities of small business owners.

✓ Hansen, Carl E. and Pearlman, Leonard G. (1991). Aging and the rehab process: An overview of the 15th Mary E. Switzer Memorial Seminar. The Journal of Rehabilitation, 57 (3), 7-10.

Recommendations and implications for action to maximize the potential of older persons with disabilities.

✓ Porto, Patti Place, and Lipka, Dan. (1992). Toy power. Team Rehab Report, 3 (4), 35-41.

Adapted power toys can provide mobility-impaired pre-schoolers with the experience of independent movement, and the ability to participate more equally with their non-disabled peers.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH-REACH.

Ruth A. Velleman
***T**echnology **R**elated **A**ssistance for **I**ndividuals with **D**isabilities (TRAID)*
TECH-REACH
National Center for Disability Services
201 I.U. Willets Road
Albertson, NY 11507
(516) 747-5400 x1402

TECH-REACH is supported in part by grants from the Rehabilitation Services Administration and National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research given to the TRAID project, New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled. TECH-REACH is a project of the Research and Training Institute, National Center for Disability Services, Albertson, New York.

FACT SHEET #6

September 1992

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

New Acquisitions

The following items have been added to our collection:

Books and Monographs

✓ Curtis, Gayle (ed.). (1991). Rehabilitation Research and Development Center, 1991 progress report. Palo Alto, CA: Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

✓ Division of Library Development. (1992). Parent resources on prevention and early intervention of development disabilities: A buying guide. Albany, NY: University of State of New York, New York State Education Department, New York State Library.

✓ National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. (1992). Digest of data on persons with disabilities. Washington, DC: US Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services.

✓ RESNA. (1992). Assistive technology and individualized education program. Washington, DC RESNA TA Project.

✓ Wichita Rehabilitation Engineering Center. (1992). TECH BRIEF. Wichita Kansas: The Cerebral Palsy Research Foundation of Kansas, Inc. Wichita State University College of Engineering..

Abstracts

Accessibility

✓ Norman, Nancy Lee. (1992). New technology works miracles. Independent Living, 7 (2), 41-44.

Everyday products such as visual aids and automatic door openers can have a profound effect on quality of life for people with disabilities

✓ Shelton, Emily. (1992). Accessibility plus. Independent Living, 7 (2), 46-51.

The latest designs in wheelchairs, scooters, van lifts, and ramps. Industry leaders are expanding their lines and improving products.

✓ Shrockey, Karen. (1992). Bathrooms for easy access. Independent Living, 7 (2), 66-71.

With some planning a bathroom can be made accessible. Suggestions for convenience and safety without sacrificing beautiful design. Includes a listing of companies specializing in special products.

Communication

✓ Beck, Karl. (1992). Communicating from your vehicle. Paraplegia News, 46 (8), 35.

Evaluations of CB radios, cellular telephones and amateur radio. Choice of a system depends on individual needs and where you live or travel.

✓ Stevens, John, H. (1992). Air waves. TeamRehab Report, 3 (5), 26-28.

The case is made for persons with physical disabilities to use cellular phones in vehicles. They have a wide range of other uses such as on camping trips or any daily outing. Rehabilitation professionals should acquire a general knowledge of cellular technology. Cellular service is expanding and becoming available in more rural areas.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH-REACH.

Ruth A. Velleman
***T**echnology **R**elated **A**ssistance for **I**ndividuals with **D**isabilities (TRAID)
TECH-REACH
National Center for Disability Services
201 I.U. Willets Road
Albertson, NY 11507
(516) 747-5400 x1402

TECH-REACH is supported in part by grants from the Rehabilitation Services Administration and National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research given to the TRAID project, New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled. TECH-REACH is a project of the Research and Training Institute, National Center for Disability Services, Albertson, New York.

FACT SHEET #7
November 1992
NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

New Aquisitions

The following items have been added to our collection:

Books and Monographs

✓ Compton, Cynthia L. (1989). Assistive devices: Doorways to independence. Washington, DC: School of Communication, Gallaudet University.

✓ Eckstein, Richard M. (1990). Handicapped funding directory. A guide to sources of funding in the U.S. for programs and services for the disabled. Seventh Edition. Margate, Florida: Research Grant Guides, P.O. Box 4970.

✓ Foos, Donald D. and Pack, Nancy C. (1992). How libraries must comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Phoenix, Arizona: Oryx Press.

✓ Mann, William C. (1990). Services in technology for persons with disabilities: A directory for New York State. Second Edition. Buffalo, New York: State University.

✓ Mendelsohn, Steven B. (1989). Financing adaptive technology: A guide to sources and strategies for blind and visually impaired users. New York, NY: Smiling Interface.

Abstracts

Accessibility

✓ Frontczak, Arthur. (1992). Accessibility technology: Telecommunications and hearing impairments. In the Mainstream, 17 (5), 5-8.

As regulations implementing the Americans with Disability Act go into effect, many businesses are seeking to make their organizations accessible to people with disabilities. Communications are a vital part of every business. Some people with hearing impairments cannot use the telephone. This article discusses two categories of solutions: telephone amplifiers and text telephones. Manufacturers' addresses are given for further information.

Mobility

✓ Hall, Marian. (1992). Powered scooters. Exceptional Parent's Guide for Active Adults with Disabilities, 1 (1), 36-37, 42.

Powered mobility devices are a simpler, less expensive option than traditional power wheelchairs for people who don't require sophisticated electronics. Many people who use powered scooters have some ability to walk but need the device

for longer distances. This article explores several types of scooters. The address is given for obtaining the complete report providing evaluation studies.

✓ Lunt, Suzanne. (1992). Getting there. Independent Living, 7 (4), 46-48.

The marketplace is exploding with inventions to defeat doorways, conquer curbs and subjugate steps. Devices are described and addresses and prices given.

Accessible Housing

✓ Davies, Tom Jr. and Beasley, Kim, (1992). Implementing fair housing. Paraplegia News, 46 (9), 35-42.

A review of the history of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 as the regulations have evolved. The scope of the Fair Housing Amendments Act extends beyond providing wheelchair access to new housing. The act previews the parallel process that the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) will follow.

✓ Sanders, Stephen. (1992). Custom bathrooms: The shower table. Paraplegia News, 46 (9), 37.

A description is given of the invention of a shower table, as is the address for further information from Creative Independent Builders, Houston, Texas.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH-REACH.

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New Acquisitions

The following items have been added to our collection:

Books and Monographs

Abrams, A. Jay and Abrams, Margaret Ann. (1990). The first whole rehabilitation catalog: A comprehensive guide to products and services for the physically disadvantaged. Whitehall, VA: Betterway Publications, Inc.

Berliss, Jane R., Borden, Peter A. and Vanderheiden, Gregg C. (1991-1992). Trace resource book: Assistive technologies for communication, control and computer access. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Trace Research and Development Center.

Division of Library Development. (1992). Parent resources on prevention and early intervention of developmental disabilities: A buying guide. Albany, NY: New York State Education Department, New York State Library.

Field, Timothy F. and Norton, L. Patrick. (1992). ADA Resource manual for rehabilitation consultants. Athens, GA: Elliott & Fitzpatrick.

Hospital Audiences, Inc. (1992). Access for all: A guide for people with disabilities to New York City Cultural Institutions. New York, NY: Hospital Audiences, Inc. and CBS News Radio.

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. (1992). Digest of Data on persons with disabilities. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

Phonic Ear, Inc. (1991). The many faces of funding. Petaluma, CA: Phonic Ear, Inc.

RESNA. (1992) Assistive technology and the individualized education program, Washington, DC: RESNA TA project.

Abstracts

Employment

Church, Sandra G. (1992) ADA Update: How will the Americans with Disabilities Act affect your future? Careers and the Disabled, 8 (2), 26-29.

Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) protects qualified individuals with disabilites by prohibiting private employers, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor unions from discriminating against them. This article explores these rights.

Kiernan, William and Lynch, Sheila. (1992). Employment opportunities for people with disabilities in the years to come. American Rehabilitation, 18 (3), 12-19.

This article looks at the changes which are having, and will continue to have, an impact upon attaining productive employment in our modern economy for people with disabilities. National data clearly show that people with severe disabilities are accessing integrated employment in greater numbers.

Estate Planning

O'Day, Michie S. (1992). Estate Planning: What you need to know. Paraplegia News, 46 (12), 22-24.

Understanding legal terms and alternatives will help you determine your best course of action. A helpful brochure, Planning your will: A step-by-step guide, is available free from Development Department, Paralyzed Veterans of America, 801 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. (800) 424-8200.

Wood, Lisa J. (1992). Estate planning for parents of children with disabilities. Exceptional Parent, 22 (8), 18-20.

This article highlights the pitfalls of traditional estate planning for parents of children with disabilities, identifying several alternatives to the conventional estate planning techniques, and provides parents with a concrete list of questions to ask their estate planning attorney.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH-REACH.

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New Acquisitions

The following items have been added to our collection:

Brandt, Barry and Rice, B. Douglas. (1990). The provision of assistive technology services in rehabilitation. Hot Springs, AR: Arkansas Research & Training Center in Vocational Rehabilitation.

Burnette, Jane. (1990). Assistive technology design in special education. Issue Brief 2. Reston, VA: Council for Exceptional Children.

Leach, Linda N. and Harmon, Adrienne S. (1992). Annotated bibliography on secondary special education and transitional services. Urbana-Champagne, IL: University of Illinois Transition Research Institute.

Lewis, Cindy and Sygall, Susan. (1990). A world of options for the 90's: A guide to international educational exchange, community service, and travel for persons with disabilities. Eugene, OR: Mobility International USA (MIUSA).

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. (1990). Directory of national information sources on disabilities. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services.

Perlman, Leonard G. and Hansen, Carl E. (1991). Aging, disability and the nation's productivity. Reston, VA: National Rehabilitation Association.

Abstracts

Golinker, Lewis, Esq. (1993). Freedom of speech: Finding AAC device funding. TeamRehab Report, 4 (2), 24-29.

People with significant communication disabilities hope that some day Medicaid funding for Alternative and Augmentative Communication Devices (AAC) will be a routine matter. That dream appears to be coming true today in both New York and Maine.

Lynch, Ruth Torkelson and Rodriquez, Arthur. (1992). Carpel tunnel syndrome: Considerations for rehabilitation. Journal of Applied Rehabilition Counseling, 23 (3), 23-29.

Carpel tunnel syndrome is becoming one of the most frequently reported work injuries. This article highlights findings from the medical/surgical, public health and industrial engineering research literature that impact on rehabilitation and placement for clients.

Mann, William C. et al. (1993). Needs of home-based older persons for assistive devices. Technology and Disability, 2 (1) 1-11.

This article explores the need for, and use of, assistive technology by the elderly.

Many of their needs relate to safety and security.

Shelton, Emily. (1993). Overcoming impotence. Independent Living, 8 (6), 54-62.

Highly effective treatments are available for almost every man with erectile dysfunction.

Wright, Tennyson J. (1993). African Americans and the public vocational rehabilitation system. Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 3 (1), 20-26.

African Americans experience severe disability at a disproportionately higher rate than other individuals in the general population. Yet, their success rate in the public rehabilitation system is lower than their non-African American counterparts.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH-REACH.

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New Acquisitions

The following items have been added to our collection:

Books and Monographs

Mendelsohn, Steven B. (1993). Tax options and strategies for people with disabilities. New York, NY: Demos Publications.

RESNA. (1992). Index to the RESNA conference proceedings, 1979-1989. Newington, CT: Resna Press.

Velleman, Ruth A. (1990). Meeting the needs of people with disabilities: A guide for librarians, educators and other service professionals. Phoenix, AX: Oryx Press.

Wilson, A. Bennett. (1992). Wheelchairs: A prescription guide, 2nd edition. New York, NY: Demos Publications.

Journals

The Journal of Disabilities Studies Quarterly.

Abstracts

Funding

From Section 3, Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988. Finding funding for assistive technology. Exceptional Parent, **23** (3), 18-28.

Sources of financial assistance for purchasing assistive technology are many and varied. This article identifies both public and private sources and guidance for accessing such funding.

Parent and Family Involvement

Irvin, Larry K. and Singer, George H.S. (1993). Family-related roles and considerations: Transition to adulthood by youth with developmental disabilities. Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 3 (2), 38-46.

Families are an important source of ongoing support both for the transition of youth with developmental disabilities to vocational roles and in maintaining their successful social and personal adaptations to adult life.

Stineman, R. M. and Turnbull III, H. Rutherford. (1993). Toward a method of person-centered planning. (1993). Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 3 (2), 52-61.

In spite of the fact families play an important role in the vocational success of

young adults with disabilities, several factors negatively affect parental involvement in transition planning. These include professionals' perceptions of families; families' past negative experiences with professionals; limited expectations; lack of opportunity to participate in transition planning; and, family stress associated with transition. Happily, solutions exist.

Yancey, Glenn. (1993). Importance of families in transition from school-to-adult life: A rehabilitation practitioner's perspective. Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, 3 (2), 5-9.

The role of the family in the transition of a student with a disability from school to adult life is particularly critical. It is essential they develop a relationship of trust with agency professionals and adult service providers, and support the decisions agreed to.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH-REACH.

Library books are not available for loan. We will be happy to reproduce tables of contents, and up to 20 pages of text, in answer to requests. TECH-REACH is open for visitation from 9:00 - 4:30 every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and every Tuesday until 7 p.m. A librarian is available by special appointment (800-487-2805).

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FACT SHEET #11

August/September, 1993

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

New Acquisitions

The following items have been added to our collection:

Monograph

Parino, Sandra Swift. (1993). Study on the financing of assistive technology and services for individuals with disabilities. Washington, DC: National Council on Disability.

Videos

Henry Viscardi School. Ventilator dependent children at school.

Laureate Learning Systems. Software solutions for special needs.

Love Lift System. Transfer Lifts. A practical and versatile solution for wheelchair passengers and care providers.

RX Rocker Corporation. Triumph: At last comfort and therapy. A video dealing with wheelchair design.

Visions on Video. Growing up capable. Assistive devices including switches, toys, etc.

Journals

Fact Sheet #10 had a misprint. The correct title of the new journal is the Journal of Disability Policy Studies.

Abstracts

ADA Updates

Anthony, Gordon W. (1993). ADA update: One year later. Independent Living, 8 (3), 10-13.

It has now been over a year since the Americans with Disabilities Act became effective. Where we are today is discussed in this article.

Douglas, Rick. (1992). What a small business needs to know about the Americans with Disabilities Act. American Rehabilitation, 18 (1), 35-36.

Questions are answered about such things as hiring practices, reasonable accommodations, definitions of disabilities under the ADA, etc. The President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities serves as a National Clearinghouse for technical assistance, resources, and all the Job Accommodation Network (JAN) at 1-800-ADA-Work (Voice/TDD). Fax: (304) 293-5407.

Travel

Lawson, Diana. (1993). Airline access: A partnership. Paraplegia News, 47 (8), 10-15.

Airlines have a tremendous responsibility in assisting disabled travelers, but passengers also play a large role in ensuring a safe, pleasant trip. Many services require 48-hour advance notice and 1-hour check-in.

NOTE: Make your travel easier with these two brochures on the Air Carrier-Access Act, available free from PVA at (800) 424-8200, ext. 709.

- New Horizons for the Air Traveler With A Disability
- The Air Carrier Access Act, How to Make the Law Work for You

Lynch, Robert A. Esq. Access to the friendly skies: The Air Carrier Access Act of 1986. (1993). Action Digest, 2 (1), 10-12.

Discusses what you can expect regarding access at airports and in aircraft (as to architectural accessibility and services), and what you can do if you don't receive proper treatment.

The above articles and other materials are available at TECH-REACH.

Books and monographs are not available for loan. We will be happy to reproduce tables of contents and up to 20 pages of text, in answer to requests.

Video and audio cassettes are now available for out-of-the-building loan for a 15 day period. A $100 check for each item is required which would only be deposited if the videotape is not returned in 15 days. A non-refundable $2.50 shipping charge must be sent in advance. A listing of our video holdings is available on request.

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

New Acquisitions

Schlacter, Gail Ann and Weber, R. David. (1992). Financial aid for the disabled and their families: 1992-1994. San Carlos, CA, Reference Service Press, 1992.

Smith, Raymond V. and Leslie, John H., Jr. (1990). Rehabilitation Engineering. Boca Raton, FL CRC Press. Inc.

Abstracts

Driving

D'Alonzo, Bruno J. Ph.D. and Giordano, Gerard Ph.D. (1993). Adaptive driver training: a pathway to transition. American Rehabilitation, 19 (1), 21-23, 37.

Transportation is a persistent problem for professionals delivering transition and supported employment services to people with disabilities.

No Author. Getting on the road again: How do you determine the right vehicle and adaptive devices for your driving needs? Paraplegia News, 47 (9), 17-20.

The key to job opportunities and general independence for people with disabilities is mobility. It is important to know about new advances in vehicle modification and adaptive driving devices.

Employment

Duffy, Yvonne. (1993). A new kind of employment agency. Careers and the Disabied, 9 (1), 40-41.

Personnel specialists are now centering their recruitment efforts on college graduates who happen to have a disability.

Handler, Barbara and Mikrut, Sharon. (1993). Vocational Rehabilitation following traumatic brain injury. American Rehabilitation, 19 (2), 29-32

Assisting people with traumatic brain injury (TBI) to engage in work or other productive activities is a major challenge. This article reports on some of the activities common to the six Traumatic Brain Injury Regional Centers of the Rehabilitation Service Administration.

Harvey, Carol, Ph.D. (1993). Employment after traumatic SCI. Paraplegia News, 47 (10), 10-14.

Fewer than two out of every five people aged 18-64 with SCI (Spinal Cord Injury) are actually working or even look for work.

This article is one in a special section devoted to the results of a survey on employment and SCI which examines the impact of the implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and offers insights on how indviduals and businesses have made inroads into accessible employment.

The above articles and other materials in answer to requests are available at TECH-REACH.

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TECH-REACH is supported in part by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research funds given to the TRAID project, New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

New Acquisition

Borden, Peter A., Fatherly, Sarah, Ford, Kelly and Vanderheiden, Gregg C. (1993-94 Edition). Trace Resource Book: Assistive Technologies for Communication, Control and Computer Access. University of Wisconsin at Madison, Trace Research and Development Center: Waisman Center.

Vanderheiden, Gregg C. (Release 1.2, June, 1992). Making Software More Accessible for People with Disabilities: A White Paper on the Design of Software Application Programs to Increase Their Accessibility for People with Disabilities. University of Wisconsin at Madison in conjunction with Information Technology Foundation, Trace Research and Development Center.

Abstracts

Home Modification

Mullick, Abir. (1993). Bathing for Older People with Disabilities. Technology and Disability, 2 (4), 19-29.

This article presents results of a study investigating the safety and accessibility needs related to bathing among older persons and their care. It concludes with design directives for safe and accessible bathing equipment.

Overton, Julie. (1993). Resources for Home-Modification/Repair Programs. Technology and Disability, 2 (4) 80-88.

Enumerates funding sources for home modification and repair programs. Also lists publications relating to home modification.

Accessibility

Dobry, Diane. (1993). Workplace Accessibility. Independent Living, 8 (9), 49-52.

Many companies are making changes that will allow people with disabilities to work at their facilities.

Mowbray, Mona. (1993). A Driving Ambition. Independent Living, 8 (9), 42-47.

With the assistance of new adaptive equipment, the physically challenged can get behind the wheel once again.

Norman, Nancy Lee. (1993). Power Up. Independent Living, 8, (9), 30-34.

Computer Assisted Communication has opened a whole new world for people with disabilities. This article lists special software to meet individual needs.

Woodworth, Barbara. (1993). Proper Positioning. Independent Living, 8 (9), 36-41.

Today more than ever before, individuals in need of specialized wheelchair seating are finding many options to choose from.

Diabetes and visual impairment

Rosenthal, J. I. (1993). Special Problems of People with Diabetes and Visual Impairment. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 87 (9), 331-333.

As treatment extends the life expectancy of people with diabetes, more people are experiencing severe complications including visual impairment.

This article is one in a special issue devoted to Diabetes and Visual Impairment. Articles include adaptive devices and materials, exercise, psychological issues and support networks.

The above articles and other materials in answer to requests are available at TECH-REACH.

Books and monographs are not available for loan. We will be happy to reproduce tables of contents and up to 20 pages of text.

Video and audio cassettes are now available for out-of-the-building loan for a 15 day period. A $25 check for each item is required which would only be deposited if the videotape is not returned in 15 days. A nonrefundable $2.50 shipping charge per video must be sent in advance. A listing of our video holdings is available on request.

TECH-REACH is open from 9:00-4:30 daily and Tuesday evenings. Please call to schedule an appointment (800-487-2805). A librarian is available by special appointment.

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TECH-REACH is supported in part by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research funds given to the TRAID project, New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled.

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340 East 24th St.
New York, NY 10010

Deborah Scheffler
Outreach Librarian
Finger Lakes Library System
314 N. Cayuga St.
Ithaca, NY 14850

APPENDIX "E"

Journals

Research and Training Institute
National Center for Disability Services
201 I U. Willets Road
Albertson, N Y 11507-1599
(516) 747-5400 Fax (516) 747-5378

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

JUNE 1993

LIBRARY HOLDINGS OF: CURRENT CATALOGS OFFERING TECHNOLOGY-RELATED PRODUCTS FOR THE DISABLED

(ADAPT)ABILITY, INC.) "DESIGNS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING"

ADAPTIVE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS, INC.

ALI-MED, INC. "ORTHOPEDIC REHABILITATION PRODUCTS"

"CUMULATIVE TRAUMA SYNDROME"

"STROKE REHABILITATION"

"SELF-HELP AIDS CATALOG"

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND-"PRODUCTS FOR PEOPLE WITH VISION PROBLEMS"

ANN MORRIS ENTERPRISES, INC.

(BIT) BOSTON INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY, INC.

CLEO, INC.-"REHABILITATION EQUIPMENT"

CRESTWOOD CO.-"COMMUNICATION AIDS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS"

DON JOHNSTON DEVELOPMENTAL EQUIPMENT, INC.-SPECIALIZING IN COMMUNICATION AND COMPUTER ACCESS

DON KREBS, INC.-"ACCESS TO RECREATION"

DYNAMIC MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, INC.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HEAR YOU ARE, INC.

HYGEIA MEDICAL, INC.-"HOME HEALTH CARE GUIDE"

INDEPENDENT LIVING AIDS, INC.--"CAN-DO PRODUCTS" & "ABLEWARE" FROM MADDAK

L S & S GROUP, INC.--SPECIALIZING IN PRODUCTS FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED

LUMINAUD, INC.

MADDAK, INC.--"ABLEWARE"

MAXI-AIDS

NORTH COAST MEDICAL-AFTER THERAPY CATALOG--ACCESS TO RECREATION, INC.

PRENTKE-ROMISCH CO. - "FOR HIGHER ACHIEVEMENT"

(J.A.) PRESTON CORP. - "EQUIPMENT FOR REHABILITATION AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

PRO-ED INC.--TESTS, MATERIALS, BOOKS AND JOURNALS

REHABCO

RETEC USA, INC.--"HI-RIDER--DESIGNED TO RESTORE FREEDOM OF MOBILITY"

FRED SAMMONS, INC.-SAMMONS CATALOG & SAMMONS PEDIATRIC CATALOG

TASH, INC.--"TECHNICAL AIDS AND SYSTEMS FOR THE HANDICAPPED, INC.

21st CENTURY SCIENTIFIC, INC.--WHEELCHAIRS

VIS-AIDS, INC.--AIDS AND APPLIANCES FOR THE BLIND, VISUALLY IMPAIRED & PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

WHIRLPOOL CORP.--"TOOLS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING" & "DESIGNS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING"

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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Albertson, N.Y. 11507-1599
(516) 747-5400 Fax (516) 746-3293

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

AUDIO-VISUAL LIST

VHS 101 Therapy through play: The Easter Seal Day Camp and the Adapted Physical Education Program at Human Resources School, Summer 1967.

VHS 102 Toys for special children: A video catalog.

VHS 103 "Part of the team: People with disabilities in the work force." Open captioned.

VHS 104 Therapeutic Applications of Technology for individuals with disabilities. Tape 1 - Introduction and overview. 26:00 min.

VHS 105 (Getting started with the) Adapted Firmware Card for the Apple IIGs.

VHS 106 Talking Computers and Learning Disabilities: The Genesis of SOUND-PROOF.

VHS 107 Transitional Technologies: Opening to Independence, Opening to the World. 26:20 min.

VHS 108 A Better Page Turner: Page Turner Demonstration.

VHS 109 "Sensamatic Washstation"

VHS 110 "Say Yes to ECS." A Look at the Regenesis Environmental Control System.

VHS 111 "Communication Aids for the Cognitively Impaired: "Magic Wand" and Peacekey." 9 min., 30 sec.

VHS 112 "Guidelines for Assessment and Evaluation of Students with Augmentative and Alternative Communication Needs."

VHS 113 "Service Delivery Directory Demonstration" (Rehabilitation and Assistive Technology)

VHS 114 "Simplicity Series 5: Environmental Control Unit."

VHS 115 "Ball Bearings and Bent Spokes: A Consumer's Guide to Wheelchair Repair d Maintenance."

VHS 116 "Computer Access For All"

VHS 117 "IBM Phone Communicator" (Open Captioned)

VHS 118 "Stairclimber"

VHS 119 "Give Me The Tools and I Will Do The Job"

VHS 120 "Aerosling Swing"

VHS 121 "CRT Video" (Revised) (Center for Rehabilitation Technology)

VHS 122 "Device For Control Without Touch"

VHS 123 "Leveraging Funds For Assistive Technology"

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BOOK LIST - SUBJECT

1.2.1
HAI ACCESS GUIDES
Hospital Audiences, Inc.
Access for all: A Guide for people with disabilities to New York City Cultural Institutions.

17.1.1
Des ACCESSIBILITY AND JOB ACCOMMODATION
Desmond, Margaret G.
Modifying the work environment for the physically disabled: An accessibility checklist for employers.

17.1.1
Gug ACCESSIBILITY AND JOB ACCOMMODATION
Gugerty, John J. and Lloyd W. Tindall
Tools, equipment and machinery adapted for the vocational education and employment of handicapped people--supplement.

17.1
McCRAY ACCOMMODATION ON THE JOB
McCray, Paul M.
The job accommodation handbook.

17.1
Mue ACCOMMODATION ON THE JOB
Mueller, James
The workplace workbook: An illustrated guide to job accommodation and assistive technology.

18.1
Jag ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT EVALUATION
Jageman, Larry W.
Adaptive Fixtures for Handicapped Workers.

3.0
Bac AGENCIES/RESOURCES/ORGANIZATIONS
Backer, Thomas E. and Reading, Beverly J.
Rehabilitation Technology Resource Guide: A manual for rehabilitation professionals and consumers.

3.0
RES AGENCIES/RESOURCES/ORGANIZATIONS
Resources For Rehabilitation
Resources For People with Disabilities and Chronic Conditions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

36.1.1
Per AGING
Perlman, Leonard G. and Hansen, Carl E., Eds.
Aging, Disability and the Nation's Productivity: A Report on the 15th Mary E. Switzer Memorial Seminar. October, 1991.

9.3
Bau ALTERNATIVE AUGMENTATIVE COMMUNICATION
Baumgart, Diane, Johnson, Jeanne & Helmstetter, Edwin
Augmentative and alternative communication systems for persons with moderate and severe disabilities.

9.3
RES ALTERNATIVE AUGMENTATIVE COMMUNICATION
RESNA PRESS
Augmentative and alternative communication: 1989.

24.6
Fie AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (1988/89/90)
Field, Timothy F. and Norton, L. Patric
ADA Resource manual for rehabilitation consultants.

24.6
Foo AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (1988/89/90)
Foos, Donald D. and Pack, Nancy C.,
How libraries must comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA).

2.6
Bra ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY
Brandt, Barry and Rice, B., Douglas
The Provision of assistive technology services in rehabilitation. Seventeenth Institute on Rehabilitation Issues: Las Vegas, NV, 1990.

2.6
Chu ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY
Church, Gregory and Glennen, Sharon
The Handbook of Assistive Technology.

20.1.1
PHO ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY/EQUIPMENT ($)
Phonic Ear, Inc.
The many faces of funding...

20.1.1
RESNA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY/EQUIPMENT ($)
RESNA
Assistive technology: A funding workbook.
Part I. A road map to funding sources.
Part II. An outline of federal laws and rules.

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1.2.2.
A.A.R.P BUILDING ACCOMMODATION
American Association of Retired Persons
The do-able renewable home: Making your home fit your needs.

15.1
Sam CAREER DEVELOPMENT/PLANNING
Sampson, James P. and Reardon, Robert C., Eds.
Enhancing the design and use of computer-assisted career guidance systems.

10.4.1
Gil COMMUNICATION (COMPUTER); VOICE/SPEECH SYNTHESIS
Gill, J.M. and Butcher, G. Eds.
New audio technology for blind people.

10.4.10
Gil COMPUTER USE AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Gill, J.M. (Ed.)
Network Terminals for the Visually Disabled.

11.6
RESNA CONFERENCES--REHABILITATION ENGINEERING/TECHNOLOGY
RESNA PRESS
Technology for the next decade: Proceedings of the 12th annual conference, June 25-30, 1989.

11.6
RESNA CONFERENCES--REHABILITATION ENGINEERING/TECHNOLOGY
RESNA PRESS
Technology for the nineties: Proceedings of the 14th annual conference, June 21-26, 1991.

15.1.1
Raw DEAF - CAREER PROGRAMS
Rawlings, Brenda W., Karchmer, Michael A., Decaro, James J., and Allen, Thomas E.
College and Career Programs for Deaf Students.

3.3.1
Mac DIRECTORIES---PRODUCTS, BOOKS, SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Mackenzie, Leslie (Ed.)
The Complete Directory for People with Disabilities, 1992.

3.3.1
Abr DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORK HARDCOPY
Abrams, A. Jay and Abrams, Margaret Ann
The first whole rehab catalog: A comprehensive guide to products and services for the physically disadvantaged.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3.3.1
Beh DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORK HARDCOPY
Behzad, Marion S., Ed.
The 1989-1990 Illustrated directory of handicapped products.

3.3.1
DLF DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORK HARDCOPY
DLF-Data Thesaurus: The thesaurus of the Disabled Living Foundations database of products for disabled people. Compiled and edited by Michael Mandelstam.

3.3.1
GSA DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORK HARDCOPY
General Services Administration
Managing information resources for accessibility.

3.3.1
NARIC DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORKS HARDCOPY
National Rehabilitation Information Center
Rehab data Thesaurus. 3rd rev. ed., April, 1988.

3.3.1
NIDRR DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORKS/HARDCOPY
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research
Abledata thesaurus. Fifth Edition 1990.

3.3.1
NIDRR DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORKS HARDCOPY
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research
Abledata thesaurus. Fourth Edition, 1989.

3.3.1
NIDRR DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION--REHABILITATION
NIDRR - National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research
Directory of National Information Sources on Disabilities, 5th Ed.

3.3.1
OSEP DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORKS HARDCOPY
Office of Special Educational Program
Apple computer resources in special education and rehabilitation. 1990 edition.

3.3.1
RESNA DIRECTORIES/THESAURUS/INFORMATION NETWORKS/HARD COPY
RESNA
Rehabilitation technology service delivery: A directory.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

11.2
Pac EDUCATIONAL (Conference)
Pacinelli, Ralph N. and Stude, E.W. (Bud), (Eds.)
Human Resources Development: Partnerships in Rehabilitation Education.

16.3.3
NSBA EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
National School Board Association and Josten Learning Corporation
Policies & Planning for Education Technology.

17.0
Lib EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION
Libous, Thomas W.
Employment: An information resource to assist persons with disabilities.

17.1
Per EMPLOYMENT/VOCATIONAL
Perlman, Leonard G. and Hansen, Carl E. (Eds.)
Technology and Employment of Persons with Disabilities.

18.2
Ped EVALUATION EQUIPMENT
Pedotti, A. and Andrich, R., Eds.
Evaluation and information in the field of technical aids for disabled persons: A European perspective. Monograph #35.

20.2
Eck FUNDING
Eckstein, Richard M
Handicapped funding directory: A guide to sources of funding in the U.S. for programs and services for the disabled. 7th Edition 1990.

9.4.2
Com HEARING AIDS AND ASSISTS
Compton, Cynthia L.
Assistive devices: Doorways to independence.

13.10
Dic HOMEMAKING/HOME MANAGEMENT
Dickman, Irving R.
Making life more livable: Simple adaptations for the homes of blind and visually impaired older people.

10.3.6
CDD INFORMATION EXCHANGE (COMPUTER)
Center for Developmental Disabilities
Fifth annual national symposium on information technology: Opening the door to the 90's.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

33.1
Vel LIBRARIES AND THE DISABLED
Velleman, Ruth A.
Meeting the needs of people with disabilities: A guide for librarians, educators and other service professionals.

42.2.6
A.O.T.A. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
American Occupation Therapy Association
Technology review '90: Perspectives on occupational therapy practice.

42.2.6
A.O.T.A. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
American Occupational Therapy Association
Technology review '89: Perspectives on occupational therapy practice.

3.5
DLD PARENT RESOURCES
Division of Library Development
Parent resources on prevention and early intervention of developmental disabilities: A Buying Guide. June, 1992.

2.6
CHCR REHABILITATION - DIRECTORY
Center for Health Care Rehabilitation
Case Management Resource Guide. Vol. 1: Eastern U.S. 1992

11.6
RESNA REHABILITATION ENGINEERING/TECHNOLOGY
(CONFERENCE) SEATING AND POSITIONING
RESNA
The availability and utilization of assistive technology to meet the seating and mobility needs of severely disabled and elderly persons.

31.2
Cur REHABILITATION ENGINEERING
Curtis, Gayle (Ed.)
1991 Progress Report of the Rehabilitation Research and Development Center, 1991.

31.2
REC REHABILITATION ENGINEERING
Rehabilitation Engineering Center
Problem solving with rehabilitation engineering: REC Tech Brief.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

31.2
WREC REHABILITATION ENGINEERING
Wichita Rehabilitation Engineering Center-Cerebral Palsy Research
TECH BRIEF, Winter 1992.

11.6
RESNA REHABILITATION ENGINEERING/TECHNOLOGY (CONFERENCE)
RESNA
Index to the RESNA Conference Processings, 1979-1989.

31.
Pac REHABILITATION RELATED FIELDS (NOT ALLIED HEALTH)
Pacinelli, Ralph N. & Stude, E.W., Editors
Achieving excellence in rehabilitation education: The stairway to quality rehabilitation services.

31.3
Fou ROBOTICS
Foulds, Richard, Ed.
Interactive robotic aids--one option for dependent living: An international perspective.

43.6.2
NRH SCOOTERS
National Rehabilitation Hospital
Scooters: Product Comparison and Evaluation.

2.6
Ber SERVICE DELIVERY
Berliss, Jane R., Borden, Peter A and Vanderheiden, Gregg C.
Trace Resource Book: Assistive Technologies for Communication, Control & COmputer Access.

2.6
IHRD SERVICE DELIVERY
Institute for Human Resource Development
Program overview.

2.6
Man SERVICE DELIVERY
Mann, William C.
Services in Technology For Persons with Disabilities: A directory for New York State, Second Edition, 1990.

2.6
RESNA SERVICE DELIVERY
RESNA
Assistive Technology Sourcebook. Alexandra Enders and Marian Hall, joint editors.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2.6
RESNA SERVICE DELIVERY
RESNA
Planning and implementing augmentative communication service delivery. Caroline A. Coston, Editor.

2.6
RESNA SERVICE DELIVERY
RESNA
Rehabilitation technology service delivery: A practical guide.

2.6
Wil SERVICE DELIVERY
Wilson, A. Bennett
Provisions of Assistive Technology: Planning and Implementation.

16.34
RESNA SPECIAL EDUCATION
RESNA
Assistive Technology and the Individualized Education Program, April 1992.

16.3.4
Bur SPECIAL EDUCATION
Burnette, Jane
Assistive Technology Design in Special Education. Issue Brief, No. 2, April 1990.

30.11
Kel SPORTS
Kelley, Jerry D. and Frieden, Lex, Editors
Go for it: A book on sport and recreation for persons with disabilities.

14.2
NIDRR STATISTICS
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research
Digest of Data on Persons with Disabilities.

38.0
DVA TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
Department of Veterans Affairs
Rehabilitation R & D progress reports, 1990.

38.0
DVA TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
Department of Veterans Affairs
Rehabilitation R & D progress reports, 1989.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

17.9
Lea TRANSITION
Leach, Lynda N. and Harmon, Adrienne S.
Annotated bibliography on Secondary Special Education and Transitional Services, Vol. 7, 1992.

41.2
AAA TRANSPORTATION-AUTOMOBILE/CAR/VAN
American Automobile Association
The handicapped driver's mobility guide.

43.6.1.2.6
Ann TRAVEL/TRANSPORT(W/C)
Annand, Douglass R.
The wheelchair traveler. (A Directory)

30.12
Lew TRAVEL/VACATION/EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE
Lewis, Cindy and Sygall, Susan
A World of options for the 90's: A Guide to Internal Educational Exchange, Community Service and Travel for Persons with Disabilities.

9.10.1
Mag VISUAL AIDS
Magnee, C.W.M., Vlaskamp, F.J.M., Soede, M. and Butcher, G.
Man machine interfaces, graphic and practical applications.

20.1.5
Men VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS-FUNDING
Mendelsohn, Steven B.
Financing Adaptive Technology: A Guide to Sources and Strategies for Blind and Visually Impaired Users, LP

17.0
RESNA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
Resources for Rehabilitation
Meeting the Needs of Employees with Disabilities

3.16
Tob VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS
Tobias, Jim and Woods, Diane E., Eds.
Volunteer rehabilitation technology: International perspectives and possibilities.

43.6
DVA WHEELCHAIRS
Department of Veterans Affairs
Choosing a wheelchair system. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development-Clinical Supplement #2.

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Albertson, N Y 11507-1599
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NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

LIST OF RESOURCE GUIDES IN TECH REACH LIBRARY — June, 1993

	LOCATION
Assistive Technology Sourcebook. Alexandra Enders and Mapian Hall RESNA	Book Shelf 2.6 RES
Managing End User Computing for Users with Disabilities. Prepared by (COCA) Clearing House on Computer Accommodation of the Information Resources Management Service (IRMS) General Services Administration (GSA), Washington, DC	Book Shelf Black Binder
Consultant Directory 9/90, 2nd edition RESNA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT	Book Shelf Black Binder
Rehabilitation Technology Resource Guide 3rd edit Feb., 1991 A Manual for Rehabilitation Professionals and Consumers by Thomas E. Backer and Beverly J. Reading	Book Shelf 3.0 Bac
Publications of the Electronics Industries Foundation (EIF) Rehabilitation Engineering Center, Washington, DC	Book Shelf Black Binder
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped The Library of Congress, Washington, DC December, 1990	Book Shelf Black Binder
American Foundation for the Blind National Technology Center, 15 W 16 St., NY 10011 Catalogs, Reference Lists, etc.	Book Shelf Black Binder
Rehabilitation Technology Service Delivery, A Directory RESNA PRESS	Book Shelf 3.3.1 RES

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The First Whole Rehab Catalog: A Comprehensive Guide to Products and Services for the Physically Disadvantaged by A. Jay Abrams and Margaret Ann Abrams	Book Shelf 3.3.1 Abr
The Illustrated Directory of Handicapped Products, 1989-1990. Monte Mace, Publisher	Book Shelf 3.3.1 M
The Handicapped Driver's Mobility Guide Automobile Association of America	Book Shelf 41.2 A.A.A.
The S.M.A.R.T. Exchange. Southeastern Assistive Technology Consultant Resource Guide. 2nd Edition 1990	Book Shelf Black Binder
Heath Resource Center--Resource Directory 1989. National Clearinghouse on Postsecondary Education for Individuals with Handicaps.	Librarian's Desk
Directory of Independent Living Programs	Librarian's Desk
A Guide to Funding Resources for Assistive Technology in South Carolina. January 1990	Librarian's Desk
Center for Special Education Technology "Tech Use Guide and Directory of Assistive Technology Data Sources"	Book Shelf Black Binder
Membership Directory (1991-1992) of National Council on Rehabilitation Education	Librarian's Desk
Research Projects and Resource Directory of the Connecticut Rehabilitation Engineering Center	Librarian's Desk

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National Center for Disability Services
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Albertson, N.Y. 11507-1599
(516) 747-5400 Fax (516) 747-5378

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

June 1993

JOURNAL HOLDINGS

Title	Date of our First Issue
Accent On Living	February, 1991
Action Digest	May 1992
American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	January, 1991
American Rehabilitation	Spring, 1992
Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	January, 1991
Assistive Technology	January, 1990
Augmentative & Alternative Communication	Vol. 7(1) 1991
Brain Injury	January, 1992
Career Development for Exceptional Individuals	Spring, 1991
Careers and the Disabled	Spring, 1990
Communication Outlook	Spring, 1990

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Deaf American***	991
Disabilities Studies Quarterly	Winter, 1991
Educational Technology	January, 1992
Electronic Learning	February, 1992
Exceptional Parent	November, 1990
Hearing Journal	March, 1991
In the Mainstream	March/April 1991
Independent Living	May/June 1991
International Journal of Rehabilitation Research	March, 1991
International Journal of Technology and Aging*	April, 1991
Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling	Fall, 1991
Journal of Counseling and Development	Nov./Dec., 1990
Journal of Disability Policy Studies	Winter, 1992
Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation	March, 1991
Journal of Rehabilitation	Spring, 1991
Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development	Spring, 1990

*Ceased publication Sept. 1992

***Discontinued after 1992

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Journal of the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association	October, 1990
Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness	January, 1991
Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation	April, 1991
Learning Disabilities Research & Practice	Vol. 6, 1991
Mainstream	April, 1991
Paraplegia News	February, 1991
Prosthetics and Orthotics	April, 1991
Rehab Management	Oct./Nov. 1991
Rehab USA**	Spring 1990
Rehabilitation Education	Vol. 5 (4) 1991
Team Rehab Report	May, 1992
Technological Horizons in Education ('T.H.E.' Journal)	February, 1991
Technology and Disability	Summer 1991
Technology and Learning	February 1992

**Ceased publication Fall 1991

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National Center for Disability Services
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NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

June 1993

The Tech Reach Library and Media Center is being developed to provide clients and consumers with access to a variety of materials in many areas of technology for the disabled.

Some of the subject areas covered follow:

Resource Guides
Service Delivery
Technology Transfer
Information Networks
Rehabilitation Engineering
Home Making/Home Management
Robotics
Occupational Therapy
Vacation and Travel
Assistive Devices
Funding
Agencies and Organizations (including volunteer)
Directories and Thesauri
Alternative Augmentative Communication
Accommodation on the Job
Transportation
Technology Databases

At present we have cataloged a collection of:

Resource Guide Books
Technology Related Journals

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Technology Related Newsletters

Catalogs from Technology Product Suppliers

Collections of Publications from: The American Foundation of the Blind

The Center For Special Education Technology

Publications of the Electronic Industries

Foundation Center

RESNA

and others

We have built a collection of videotapes and some video cassettes relating to: accessibility, assistive devices, adapted computers, and independent living.

Harriet Ungar, Librarian

Rehab Technology Information

Exchange

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APPENDIX "F"

Conferences

CONFERENCES ATTENDED BY TECH-REACH STAFF

(AS PRESENTERS AND/OR DISTRIBUTORS OF INFORMATION)

5/91 - Suffolk Rehabilitation Council Annual Conference, Oakdale New York
5/91 - Technology Expo '91, Raritan, New Jersey
9/91 - Access to the Workplace,Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
10/91 - Closing the Gap, Minneapolis, Minnesota
11/91 - Council for Exceptional Children, Buffalo, New York
3/91 - Suffolk County Rehabilitation Association, Hauppauge, New York, March, 1991
4/91 - Young Adult Institute, New York, New York
5/91 - Suffolk Rehabilitation Council Monthly Meeting, Hauppage, New York
5/91 - Long Island Forum for Technology (LIFT), Hicksville, New York
5/91 - Association for Persons in Supported Employment (APSE), San Diego, California
6/91 - RESNA, Kansas City, Missouri
6/91 - Westchester-Rockland Chapter National Rehabilitation Association (NRA), Haverstraw, New York
7/91 - Games for the Physically Challenged, Hempstead, New York
12/91 - RESNA, Springfield, Mass.
12/91 - Demonstration of Computers for Teachers, Albertson, New York
Technology Monthly Meetings, National Center for Disability Services, Albertson, New York
12/91 - Nassau Library System, Hempstead, New York
12/91 & 2/92 - Family Coalition Task-Force, Hauppauge, New York
2/92 - Long Island Partners in Policymaking Project, NYS Developmental Disabilities Planning Council, Long Island
2/92 - National Association for Student Personnel Administrators, Trenton, New Jersey
2/92 - Augmentative Communication Devices, UCP, New York
3/92 - Technology and Persons with Disabilities, L.A., California
3/92 - Teams Lab at Mt. Sinai, New York, New York
3/92 - Tech Lab at Rusk Institute, New York, New York
3/92 - Learning Disabilities Association, Atlanta, Georgia
3/92 - Personnel Society of Long Island, Regional Conference and Exhibition, Melville, long Island
3/92 - Workshop of Librarians and Library Science Students, Post University, Greenvale, long Island
4/92 - Middle County Library, Centereach, New York
5/92 - Friends of Signing, Albertson, New York
5/92 - Alliance for Public Technology, New York, New York
5/92 - Independent Living Center Presentation - Centereach, New York
5/92 - RCEP Transition Meeting, New York, New York
5/92 - Suffolk Rehabilitation Conference, Oakdale, New York
6/92 - BOCES, Westchester, New York
6/92 - Eastern Paralyzed Veterans ADA Meeting, Queens, New York
6/92 - Department of Health Fee Scheduling, New York, New York
9/92 - NYS Rehabilitation Society, Albany, New York

9/92 - Special Education Teachers, NCDS, Albertson, New York
3/93 - New MEDICAID Funding, NCDS, Albertson, New York
3/93 - L.I. OT Technology Special Interest Group, NCDS, Albertson, New York
3/93 - Arkenst One Reading Edge, NCDS, Albertson, New York
4/93 - NE Rehabilitation Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey
6/93 - RESNA, Las Vegas, Nevada
6/93 - PEER Annual Conference, Hempstead, New York
6/93 - Games for the Disabled, Hempstead, New York
6/93 - Touro College, Hardwre, Software. Huntington, New York
7/93 - Carmen Rhodes-BOCES, Westbury, New York
9/93 - Knights on Wheels, Long Beach, New York
7/93 - APSE, Baltimore, Maryland
10/93 - NACCE Teacher Training, Westbury, New York
10/93 - Adapted Telephone Meeting, NCDS, Albertson, New York
10/93 - TECH-REACH Services, S. Huntington, New York
10/93 - Saturn Training, New York, New York
10/93 - Optical Laser Disc, Queens, New York
12/93 - Adaptek, New York, New York

APPENDIX "G"

Surveys

TRAID CONSUMER REPORT
ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS BY DISABILITY
FEBRUARY 1993

1. Number of respondents

Date	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
February 93	N=39	N=52	N=168	N=155	N=111

Date	Working	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning	Other
Feb.1993	N=121	N=135	N=105	N=29	N=105	N=41

2. Average age of respondents

Date	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
February 93	37	30.7	37.9	36.4	32.1

Date	Working	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
February 1993	39.2	36.3	30.6	37.3	31.0

3. Location of residence

Location	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
rural	13.2%	6.0%	9.0%	7.1%	6.4%
small town	7.9%	10.0%	8.4%	9.7%	9.1%
town	42.1%	40.0%	33.5%	37.7%	38.2%
city	36.8%	44.0%	49.1%	45.5%	46.4%

Location	Working	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
rural	8.3%	4.4%	7.7%	17.2%	8.8%
small town	6.6%	10.4%	13.5%	6.9%	15.7%
town	36.4%	38.5%	37.5%	41.4%	38.2%
city	48.8%	46.7%	41.3%	34.5%	37.3%

4. Type of residence

Type	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
home/apartment	30.8%	38.5%	41.7%	32.9%	33.3%
with family/friends	41.0%	46.2%	31.5%	33.5%	39.6%
community residence	23.1%	15.4%	21/4%	22.6%	18.9%
institution	5.1%	5.8%	8.9%	14.8%	9.9%
school	0%	1.9%	1.2%	.6%	.9%
other	5.3%	11.5%	5.4%	5.2%	2.7%

Type	Working	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
home/ apartment	37.5%	34.8%	27.6%	41.4%	26.7%
with family/ friends	29.2%	34.8%	41.0%	41.4%	43.8%
community residence	24.2%	21.5%	20.0%	17.2%	18.1%
institution	11.7%	11.9%	12.4%	3.4%	15.2%
school	2.5%	1.5%	1.9%	96.6%	1.0%
other	5.0%	5.2%	5.7%	0%	8.7%

5. Ethnic origin

Ethnic Group	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.6%	2.0%	1.2%	2.0%	1.9%
Hispanic	5.3%	5.9%	3.1%	4.0%	2.8%
Black	5.3%	5.9%	6.1%	5.3%	7.5%
American/Alaskan Native	0%	0%	.6%	2.0%	1.9%
White	86.8%	84.3%	87.7%	85.3%	84.1%
African/American	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.9%

Ethnic Group	Working	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7%	.8%	1.0%	0%	1.0%
Hispanic	2.6%	1.5%	2.0%	0%	3.9%
Black	7.7%	9.8%	3.9%	3.7%	6.8%
American/Alaskan Native	0%	2.3%	1.0%	0%	1.9%
White	87.2%	84.1%	89.2%	9.26%	84.5%
African/American	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.0%
Other	.9%	1.5%	2.9%	3.7%	1.9%

6. Employment status

Status	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
employed	33.3%	24.0%	28.9%	24.2%	28.4%
not working	66.7%	76.0%	71.1%	75.8%	71.6%

Status	Working	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
employed	28.3%	28.6%	29.1%	24.1%	21.4%
not working	71.7%	71.4%	70.9%	75.9%	78.6%

7. Type of work

Type of work	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
competitive worker	4.8%	16.0%	11.1%	7.1%	12.2%
sheltered worker	23.8%	12.5%	20.3%	22.1%	23.4%
homemaker	9.5%	16.7%	13.9%	13.2%	6.4%
volunteer	19.0%	4.2%	12.7%	8.8%	6.4%
other	57.1%	58.3%	49.4%	52.9%	53.2%

Type of work	Working	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
competitive worker	3.4%	16.7%	6.3%	0%	14.0%
sheltered worker	27.6%	19.0%	25.5%	25.0%	20.8%
homemaker	12.1%	12.1%	8.5%	8.3%	8.3%
volunteer	13.8%	6.9%	4.3%	8.3%	2.1%
other	51.7%	51.7%	59.6%	66.7%	58.3%

8. Education status

February 93	% in school
Hearing	34.2%
Seeing	42.3%
Mobility	40.6%
Personal needs	43.5%
Relationships	42.3%
Working	37.0%
Coping	38.1%
Speaking	47.6%
Breathing	34.5%
Learning	44.8%

9. Income

Income	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
<$4000	41.1%	47.6%	46.8%	52.0%	47.9%
$4001-$7000	12.9%	7.1%	12.2%	7.9%	7.4%
$7001-$10000	6.5%	19.0%	6.5%	7.1%	7.4%
$10001-$13000	3.2%	24%	2.2%	2.4%	1.1%
$13001-$16000	0%	0%	1.4%	1.6%	0%
$16001-$19000	3.2%	0%	3.6%	1.6%	1.1%
$19001-$22000	3.2%	2.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.1%
$22001-$30000	6.5%	4.8%	2.9%	3.9%	3.2%
> $30000	19.4%	16.7%	22.3%	21.3%	30.9%

Income	Working	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
<$4000	54.0%	52.3%	49.4%	33.3%	54.8%
$4001-$7000	10.0%	5.4%	8.0%	16.7%	4.8%

$7001-$10000	10.0%	5.4%	4.6%	0%	7.1%
$10001-$13000	0%	4.5%	0%	0%	0%
$13001-$16000	3.0%	1.8%	2.3%	4.2%	1.2%
$16001-$19000	2.0%	.9%	2.3%	4.2%	98.8%
$19001-$22000	0%	.9%	2.3%	0%	0%
$22001-$30000	3.0%	3.6%	3.4%	8.3%	2.4%
> $30000	18.0%	25.2%	27.6%	33.3%	3.6%

10. Prior use of assistive technology

February 92	% with Previous use
Hearing	78.9%
Seeing	72.5%
Mobility	77.4%
Personal Needs	73.4%
Relationships	13.5%
Work	73.1%
Coping	62.4%
Speaking	61.0%
Breathing	69.0%
Learning	57.7%

11. Source of technology information

Information source	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
none	11.1%	10.6%	5.7%	10.3%	17.3%
tv or radio	13.9%	10.6%	11.3%	13.8%	12.5%
Newspaper,news letter magazine	11.1%	25.5%	28.9%	27.6%	27.9%
A place where I get services	41.7%	57.4%	61.6%	62.1%	52.9%
Friend or family	19.4%	40.4%	26.4%	26.9%	26.9%

Public display	5.6%	14.9%	10.7%	11.0%	9.6%
Info phone line	5.6%	14.9%	9.4%	11.0%	11.5%
A meeting or conference	22.2%	23.4%	24.5%	24.8%	25.0%
Other	41.7%	29.8%	22.0%	17.9%	17.3%

Information source	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
none	11.6%	16.1%	15.5%	11.1%	18.8%
tv or radio	18.8%	13.7%	13.4%	3.7%	9.4%
Newspaper,news letter magazine	28.6%	25.0%	23.7%	33.3%	16.7%
A place where I get services	60.7%	52.4%	58.8%	66.7%	52.1%
Friend or family	26.8%	21.8%	28.9%	33.3%	22.9%
Public display	12.5%	8.9%	10.3%	11.1%	6.3%
Info phone line	10.7%	9.7%	10.3%	14.8%	9.4%
A meeting or conference	24.1%	23.4%	28.9%	22.2%	20.8%
Other	20.5%	21.8%	19.6%	40.7%	17.7%

12. Need for more information about technology

Disability	% desiring information
Hearing	52.8%
Seeing	69.4%
Mobility	65.6%
Personal Needs	69.2%
Relationships	61.6%
Working	61.4%
Coping	62.7%
Speaking	69.8%

Breathing	74.1%
Learning	62.8%

13. Where persons have used assistive technology

Location	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
home	67.6%	53.1%	67.9%	68.8%	59.4%
school	32.4%	36.7%	39.6%	38.2%	36.5%
work	35.1%	18.4%	26.4%	27.8%	24.0%
community organizations	35.1%	20.4%	31.4%	31.8%	28.1%
public transportation	13.5%	22.4%	22.0%	19.4%	13.5%
recreational facilities	45.9%	20.4%	34.6%	38.2%	31.3%
other	16.2%	10.2%	12.6%	12.5%	8.3%

Location	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
home	71.0%	59.1%	63.0%	64.3%	56.2%
school	41.1%	39.1%	41.3%	25.0%	39.3%
work	28.0%	21.8%	25.0%	21.4%	21.3%
community organizations	36.4%	29.1%	25.0%	17.9%	20.2%
public transportation	21.5%	13.6%	19.6%	25.0%	11.2%
recreational facilities	38.3%	35.5%	27.2%	42.9%	29.2%
other	10.3%	11.8%	7.6%	21.4%	7.9%

14. Where persons still have need to use assistive technology

Location	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
home	43.2%	59.2%	46.2%	50.7%	54.2%
school	21.6%	36.7%	29.1%	34.7%	36.5%
work	16.2%	26.5%	23.4%	20.8%	28.1%
community organizations	35.1%	30.6%	30.4%	30.6%	34.4%
public transportation	24.3%	34.7%	38.6%	38.9%	36.5%
recreational facilities	37.8%	38.8%	44.3%	47.9%	49.0%
other	18.9%	12.2%	8.9%	9.7%	8.3%

Location	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
home	48.1%	56.4%	59.8%	46.4%	50.6%
school	27.4%	31.8%	43.5%	28.6%	34.8%
work	28.3%	22.7%	27.2%	21.4%	21.3%
community organizations	34.9%	34.5%	42.4%	17.9%	34.8%

public transportation	44.3%	40.0%	35.9%	21.1%	29.2%
recreational facilities	41.5%	46.4%	53.3%	46.4%	37.1%
other	12.3%	10.0%	10.9%	17.9%	29.1%

15. Uses for assistive technology

Application	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation ships
self help skills	21.1%	20.0%	34.0%	38.1%	28.1%
taking care of home	15.8%	20.0%	18.5%	20.4%	11.5%
work/training aids	15.8%	14.0%	19.1%	22.4%	17.7%
school training aids	15.8%	14.0%	24.1%	28.6%	26.6%
getting around	23.7%	40.0%	68.5%	63.9%	47.9%
using a telephone	39.5%	18.0%	20.4%	23.9%	21.9%
reading	18.4%	30.0%	19.1%	22.4%	16.7%
writing/typing	15.8%	30.0%	27.2%	25.2%	25.0%
talking directly with others	36.8%	12.0%	18.5%	25.2%	24.0%
building accessibility	13.2%	24.0%	40.7%	41.5%	33.3%
using a computer	21.1%	34.0%	31.5%	34.0%	33.3%
seeing	21.1%	44.0%	16.0%	18.4%	13.5%
hearing	63.2%	10.0%	9.3%	12.9%	14.6%
recreational activities	21.1%	18.0%	21.0%	27.2%	24.0%
specialized vehicles	18.4%	24.0%	39.5%	39.5%	28.1%
specialized seating	23.7%	18.0%	25.3%	30.6%	26.0%
other	2.7%	0%	2.5%	2.7%	1.1%

Application	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
self help skills	34.3%	30.1%	20.8%	33.3%	25.2%
taking care of home	21.3%	10.6%	10.4%	22.2%	11.7%
work/training aids	19.4%	15.0%	16.7%	18.5%	17.0%
school training aids	20.4%	24.8%	27.1%	33.3%	24.5%
getting around	64.8%	54.0%	44.8%	70.4%	39.4%
using a telephone	24.1%	20.4%	15.6%	18.5%	14.9%
reading	18.5%	16.8%	13.5%	27.2%	10.6%
writing/typing	25.0%	19.5%	21.9%	11.1%	16.0%
talking directly with others	16.7%	21.2%	30.2%	25.9%	24.5%
building accessibility	44.4%	31.9%	26.0%	40.7%	24.5%
using a computer	34.3%	28.3%	31.3%	33.3%	25.5%
seeing	16.7%	15,9%	10.4%	18.5%	10.6%
hearing	12.0%	12.4%	12.5%	14.8%	16.0%
recreational activities	22.2%	23.9%	18.8%	29.6%	26.4%
specialized vehicles	38.0%	332.7%	22.9%	40.7%	24.5%
specialized seating	26.9%	26.5%	24.0%	48.1%	19.1%
other	2.8%	3.6%	3.2%	3.8%	2.2%

16. Extent of need for applications of assistive technology

Application	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation ships
self help skills	26.3%	26.0%	29.0%	34.7%	32.3%
taking care of home	15.8%	26.0%	35.2%	36.1%	34.4%
work/training aids	36.8%	42.0%	34.6%	35.4%	40.6%
school training aids	34.2%	38.0%	28.4%	30.6%	35.4%
getting around	13.2%	20.0%	11.1%	11.6%	12.5%
using a telephone	13.2%	10.0%	25.3%	27.9%	27.1%
reading	15.8%	22.0%	18.5%	20.4%	25.0%
writing/typing	28.9%	28.0%	30.2%	33.0%	37.5%
talking directly with others	34.2%	24.0%	21.0%	21.8%	31.3%
building accessibility	21.1%	30.0%	29.2%	29.5%	27.4%
using a computer	26.3%	36.0%	35.8%	30.6%	39.6%
seeing	15.8%	22.0%	8.0%	7.5%	7.3%
hearing	23.7%	10.2%	8.1%	6.8%	10.4%
recreational activities	28.9%	40.0%	34.6%	36.1%	41.7%
specialized vehicles	13.2%	26.0%	24.7%	26.5%	20.8%
specialized seating	18.4%	18.0%	20.4%	18.4%	17.7%
other	8.1%	8.3%	3.1%	3.4%	4.3%

Application	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
self help skills	21.3%	30.1%	32.3%	25.9%	23,4%
taking care of home	30.6%	10.6%	26.0%	33.3%	20.2%
work/training aids	40.7%	15.0%	40.6%	37.0%	36.2%

school training aids	26.9%	24.8%	36.5%	44.4%	27.7%
getting around	8.3%	54.0%	12.5%	18.5%	10.6%
using a telephone	27.8%	20.4%	29.2%	25.9%	22.3%
reading	19.4%	16.8%	22.9%	33.3%	21.3%
writing/typing	33.3%	19.5%	37.5%	40.7%	28.7%
talking directly with others	21.3%	21.2%	39.6%	29.6%	27.7%
building accessibility	24.1%	31.9%	27.1%	37.0%	21.3%
using a computer	36.1%	28.3%	43.8%	48.1%	36.2%
seeing	8.3%	15.9%	6.3%	14.8%	6.4%
hearing	7.4%	12.4%	9.5%	18.5%	7.5%
recreational activities	31.5%	23.9%	40.6%	40.7%	29.8%
specialized vehicles	20.4%	32.7%	20.8%	29.6%	13.8%
specialized seating	18.5%	26.5%	18.8%	33.3%	13.8%
other	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	7.4%	25.5%

17. Barriers to obtaining assistive technology

Barrier	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal	Relation-ships
Funding	66.7%	69.2%	56.9%	59.3%	63.5%
administrative delays	41.2%	48.6%	56.4%	55.8%	57.6%
lack of information	57.9%	37.1%	39.2%	40.2%	44.4%
lack of services	50.0%	40.0%	36.4%	40.4%	43.1%
inappropriate services	7.1%	17.9%	23.0%	23.6%	33.3%
no problems	28.6%	15.4%	29.3%	41.4%	25.0%
other	75.0%	66.7%	62.5%	69.2%	75.0%

Barrier	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
Funding	52.5%	64%	65.8%	57.1%	60.6%
administrative delays	54.4%	58.3%	50.0%	38.9%	50.0%
lack of information	37.7%	41.7%	47.8%	40.0%	43.8%
lack of services	35.3%	43.4%	43.1%	38.9%	40.7%
inappropriate services	25.8%	30.8%	29.3%	21.4%	28.6%
no problems	31.6%	27.3%	29.4%	40.0%	20.0%
other	66.7%	72.7%	55.6%	80.0%	45.6%

18. Evaluation of technology services: percent indicating need for improvement

Service	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
Information about devices	57.7%	47.2%	46.0%	44.7%	42.6%
Demonstration of devices	48.0%	45.2%	50.0%	49.5%	43.3%
Evaluation of need for devices	65.2%	54.5%	53.8%	54.5%	44.3%
Hands on try out of devices	54.2%	47.1%	47.5%	47.5%	32.8%
Assistance in selecting devices	52.2%	44.1%	53.5%	51.0%	44.8%
Assistance in purchase of devices	56.5%	44.1%	57.9%	55.9%	48.3%
Installation of devices	50.0%	46.7%	59.0%	56.5%	47.1%
Training in use of devices	58.3%	36.7%	54.1%	55.1%	46.7%
Follow up assistance	59.1%	42.9%	48.6	50.0%	46.4%
Maintenance of devices	50.0%	39.3%	44.8%	44.1%	28.8%

other	20.0%	50.0%	36.4%	10.0%	33.3%

Service	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
Information about devices	56.2%	40.0%	37.5%	38.9%	49.1%
Demonstration of devices	54.1%	39.7%	41.8%	41.2%	53.5%
Evaluation of need for devices	59.7%	47.9%	39.3%	44.4%	53.4%
Hands on try out of devices	49.3%	40.0%	38.6%	29.4%	47.4%
Assistance in selecting devices	59.7%	44,8%	42.6%	38.9%	46.2%
Assistance in purchase of devices	61.1%	47.8%	46.3%	41.2%	55.4%
Installation of devices	63.6%	44.1%	37.2%	33.3%	40.0%
Training in use of devices	56.0%	40.3%	46.3%	41.2%	50.0%
Follow up assistance	53.4%	38.5%	44.0%	41.2%	45.1%
Maintenance of devices	46.3%	30.5%	42.6%	41.2%	40.0%
other	20.0%	25.0%	14.3%	33.3%	25.0%

19. Extent of personal involvement in selecting/obtaining assistive technology

Extent of Involvement	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
good involvement	40.7%	40.5%	50.8%	47.4%	44.9%
some involvement	48.1%	35.1%	38.3%	37.9%	40.6%
no involvement	11.1%	24.3%	10.9%	14.7%	14.5%

Extent of Involvement	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
good involvement	55.8%	44.9%	43.1%	50.0%	35.9%
some involvement	37.2%	37.2%	38.5%	35.0%	32.8%
no involvement	7.0%	17.9%	18.5%	15.0%	31.3%

20. Other, unexpected uses found for assistive technology

February 93	% finding other uses
Hearing	13.0%
Seeing	17.1%
Mobility	17.1%
Personal Needs	15.6%
Work	18.5%
Coping	15.8%
Speaking	43.1%
Relationship	15.6%
Breathing	17.6%
Learning	35.9%

21. Awareness of other agencies to provide support

February 93	% aware of other agencies
Hearing	25.0%
Seeing	42.9%
Mobility	44.3%
Personal Needs	40.5%
Work	44.2%
Coping	39.0%
Speaking	18.3%
Relationships	43.5%
Breathing	40.0%

22. Funding sources for assistive technology

Funding Source	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
VESID	22.2%	28.9%	30.8%	26.1%	23.2%
CBVH	3.7%	15.8%	3.8%	2.6%	1.4%
Public schools	7.4%	10.5%	4.6%	7.0%	8.7%
Veterans Affairs	7.4%	7.9%	2.3%	4.3%	4.3%
OMRDD	18.5%	0%	10.8%	18.3%	11.6%
Office of Aging	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Workers' Compensation	0%	0%	3.1%	1.7%	2.9%
Medicare	18.5%	18.4%	26.2%	30.4%	20.3%
Medicaid	59.3%	44.7%	51.5%	59.1%	50.7%

Office of Mental Health	3.7%	2.6%	0%	.9%	0%
Associations	3.7%	2.6%	4.6%	4.3%	5.8%
Private insurance	7.4%	7.9%	19.2%	18.3%	14.5%
Family	18.5%	23.7%	20.0%	21.7%	27.5%
Self	11.1%	28.9%	28.5%	23.7%	23.2%
other	11.5%	18.4%	13.4%	15.0%	20.9%

Funding Source	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
VESID	26.7%	17.5%	17.5%	10.5%	10.9%
CBVH	2.3%	1.3%	3.2%	5.3%	1.6%
Public schools	1.2%	6.3%	14.3%	0%	9.4%
Veterans Affairs	3.5%	3.8%	4.8%	5.3%	4.7%
OMRDD	10.5%	11.3%	17.5%	15.8%	18.8%
Office of Aging	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Workers' Compensation	3.5%	3.8%	0%	0%	1.6%
Medicare	29.1%	16.3%	23.8%	42.1%	23,4%
Medicaid	55.8%	48.8%	57.1%	68.4%	56.3%
Office of Mental Health	0%	0%	1.6%	0%	0%
Associations	4.7%	3.8%	6.3%	5.3%	1,6%
Private insurance	16.3%	18.8%	17.5%	10.5%	10.9%
Family	17.4%	23.8%	34.9%	21.1%	23.4%
Self	31.4%	26.3%	22.2%	31.6%	12.5%
other	-	17.5%	21.0%	31/6%	18.8%

23. Cost in past year maintaining devices

Cost	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships

less than $100	8.0%	16.7%	13.2%	7.0%	10.0%
$101 to $500	20.0%	13.9%	14.7%	13.9%	17.1%
$501 to $1000	8.0%	2.8%	6.2%	5.2%	5.7%
$1001 to $5000	16.0%	25%	14.0%	16.5%	11.4%
more than $5000	4.%	22.2%	23.3%	22.6%	22.9%

Cost	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
less than $100	14.9%	8.5%	11.3%	5.0%	12.5%
$101 to $500	16.1%	14.6%	16.1%	20.0%	18.8%
$501 to $1000	5.7%	6.1%	8.1%	5.0%	4.7%
$1001 to $5000	12.6%	14.6%	16.1%	10.0%	14.1%
more than $5000	23.0%	23.2%	21.0%	35.0%	14.1%

24. Distance traveled to obtain technology services

Distance traveled	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Personal Needs	Relation-ships
none, services personally delivered	36.0%	37.8%			35.7%
1 to 20 miles	36.0%	48.6%	33.1%	34.5%	34.3%
21 to 50 miles	16.0%	10.8%	20.8%	16.4%	18.6%
51 to 100 miles	8.0%	2.7%	11.5%	10.3%	11.4%
over 100 miles	16.0%	13.5%	4.6%	6.9%	5.7%

Distance traveled	Work	Coping	Speaking	Breathing	Learning
none, services personally delivered	34.5%	34.9%		41.2%	
1 to 20 miles	34.5%	32.5%	36.1%	17.6%	30.6%
21 to 50 miles	16.1%	19.3%	14.8%	5.9%	17.7%
51 to 100 miles	13.8%	9.6%	13.1%	11.8%	16.1%
over 100 miles	5.7%	6.0%	13.1%	29.4%	4.8%

CONLOC.T

TRAID CONSUMER REPORT
BY LOCATION OF RESIDENCE
FEBRUARY 1993

1. Number of respondents

Date	Rural	Small town	Town	City
February 93	N=20	N=28	N=108	N=131

2. Average age of respondents

Date	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
February 93	45.2	34.8	29.7	39.2

3. Location of residence

Location	December 92	February 93
rural	8.2%	6.9%
small town	11.8%	9.7%
town	38.2%	37.5%
city	41.8%	45.8%

4. Type of residence

Type	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
home/apartment	35%	39.3%	37%	42.3%
with family/friends	35%	39.3%	48.1%	27.7%
community residence	20%	3.6%	17.6%	17.7%
institution	0%	25.0%	3.7%	13.1%
school	0%	0%	1.9%	.8%
other	6.5%	3.7%	6.5%	3.1%

5. Ethnic origin

Ethnic Group	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	0%	1.9%	.8%
Hispanic	0%	3.7%	3.7%	4.7%
Black	10.5%	11.1%	2.8%	11.0%
American/Alaskan Native	0%	0%	2.8%	2.4%
White	84.2%	77.8%	88.0%	81.1%
African/American	5.3%	3.7	0%	1.6%
Other	5.3%	7.4%	.9%	.8%

6. Employment status

Status	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
employed	30%	25.9%	28.0%	36.4%
not working	70%	74.1%	72.0%	63.6%

7. Type of work

Type of work	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
competitive worker	8.3%	6.3%	16.7%	14.5%
sheltered worker	33.3%	6.3%	13.0%	32.3%
homemaker	16.7%	0%	15.2%	11.3%
volunteer	8.3%	12.5%	19.6%	3.2%
other	41.7%	81.3%	43.5%	40.3%

8. Education status

February 93	% in school
Rural	20.0%
Small Town	35.7%
Town	46.1%
City	35.5%

9. Income

Income	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
< $4000	47.1%	50.0%	39.6%	56.9%
$4001-$7000	41.2%	0%	5.5%	8.8%
$7001-$10000	0	3.8%	8.8%	7.8%
$10001-$13000	0	11.5%	4.4%	2.0%
$13001-$16000	0	0%	4.4%	3.9%
$16001-$19000	0	0%	4.4%	2.9%
$19001-$22000	0	0%	1.1%	2.0%
$22001-$30000	0	3.8%	6.6%	2.0%
> $30000	11.8%	30.8%	24.2%	12.7%

10. Limitations caused by disability

Limitation	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
seeing	15.8%	18.5%	19.4%	17.9%
hearing	26.3%	11.1%	15.5%	11.1%
mobility	78.9%	51.9%	54.4%	69.2%
self care	57.9%	55.6%	56.3%	59.0%
personal relations	36.8%	37.0%	40.8%	42,7%
everyday coping	31.6%	51.9%	50.5%	53.8%
working	52.6%	29.6%	42.7%	50.4%
speaking	42.1%	51.9%	36.9%	35.9%
learning	47.4%	59.3%	37.9%	31.6%
breathing	26.3%	7.4%	10.7%	8.5%
other	13.6%	11.1%	13.6%	16.2%

11. Prior use of assistive technology

February 92	% with Previous use
Rural	70.0%
Small Town	57.1%
Town	63.5%
City	58.3%

12. Source of technology information

Information source	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
none	11.1%	11.1%	6.3%	15.2%
tv or radio	16.7%	11.1%	16.7%	13.6%
print source	38.9%	11.1%	25.0%	26.4%
service facility	55.6%	55.6%	47.9%	52.8%
friend/family	22.2%	11.1%	29.2%	22.4%
public display	16.7%	3.7%	8.3%	10.4%
information phone line	11.1%	7.4%	12.5%	6.4%
meeting/conference	11.1%	18.5%	24.0	19.2%
other		18.5%	29.2%	18.4%

13. Need for more information about technology

February 93	% desiring information
Rural	42.1%
Small town	42.9%
Town	68.0%
City	52.0%

14. Where persons have used assistive technology

Location	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
home	72.2%	65.2%	58.9%	62.5%
school	22.2%	26.1%	40.0%	42.3%
work	11.1%	47.8%	21.1%	34.6%
community organizations	44.4%	8.7%	35.8%	19.2%
public transportation	16.7%	0%	17.9%	25.0%
recreational facilities	50%	30.4%	32.6%	26.9%
other		8.7%	9.5%	5.8%

15. Where persons still have need to use assistive technology

Location	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
home	38.9%	43.5%	46.8	51,9%
school	27.8%	21.7%	31.9%	33,7%
work	27.8%	17.4%	23.4%	28,8%
community organizations	22.2%	34.8%	23.4%	28.8%
public transportation	22.2%	21.7%	3.9%	36.5%
recreational facilities	16.7%	39.1%	33.0%	43.3%
other		13.0%	8.5%	5.8%

16. Uses for assistive technology

Application	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
self help skills	35.3%	36.0%	29.6%	30.3%
taking care of home	11.8%	20.0%	20.4%	18.2%
work/training aids	23.5%	36.0%	14.3%	23.2%
school training aids	41.2%	24.0%	26.5%	20.2%
getting around	52.9%	40.0%	45.9%	57.6%
using a telephone	23.5%	12.0%	27.6%	25.3%
reading	29.4%	12.0%	23.5%	20.2%
writing/typing	17.6%	28.0%	28.6%	27.3%
talking directly with others	17.6%	36.0%	17.3%	22.2%
building accessibility	41.2%	24.0%	31.6%	34.3%
using a computer	35.3%	24.0%	27.6%	35.4%
seeing	35.3%	16.0%	18.4%	14.1%
hearing	35.3%	28.0%	19.4%	12.1%
recreational activities	17.6%	36.0%	20.4%	25.3%
specialized vehicles	47.1%	20.0%	25.5%	37.4%
specialized seating	29.4%	28.0%	18.4%	24.2%
other		4.0%	2.1%	5.0%

17. Extent of need for applications of assistive technology

Application	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
self help skills	17.6%	36.0%	27.6%	26.3%
taking care of home	29.4%	32.0%	22.4%	34.3%
work/training aids	29.4%	36.0%	31.6%	34.3%
school training aids	17.6%	28.0%	29.6%	26.3%
getting around	17.6%	16.0%	13.3%	11.1%
using a telephone	23.5%	16.0%	21.4%	26.3%
reading	23.5%	8.0%	21.4%	21.2%
writing/typing	29.4%	28.0%	32.7%	24.2%
talking directly with others	23.5%	24.0%	29.6%	19.2%
building accessibility	17.6%	24.0%	24.5%	27.6%
using a computer	29.4%	28.0%	37.8%	27.3%
seeing	5.9%	0%	10.2%	12.1%
hearing	11.8%	8.0%	6.2%	11.1%
recreational activities	29.4%	36.0%	29.6%	28.3%
specialized vehicles	11.8%	24.0%	24.5%	20.2%
specialized seating	23.5%	16.0%	20.4%	16.2%
other		4.2%	7.2%	3.0%

18. Barriers to obtaining assistive technology

Barrier	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
funding	92%	60.0%	47.7%	58.9%
administrative delays	100%	57.1%	38.6%	62.3%
lack of information	90%	35.7%	21.7%	47.9%
lack of services	63%	33.3%	25.4%	38.5%
inappropriate services	50%	8.3%	15.4%	29.3%
no problems		33.3%	19.4%	26.9%
other		50.0%		62.5%

19. Evaluation of technology services: percent indicating need for improvement

Service	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
Information about devices	50%	61.1%	50.8%	52.3%
Demonstration of devices	40%	68.4%	49.2%	50.0%
Evaluation of need for devices	20%	57.9%	49.2%	58.7%
Hands on try out of devices	40%	55.6%	46.3%	53.3%
Assistance in selecting devices	50%	46.2%	44.3%	60.9%
Assistance in purchase of devices	50%	58.8%	50.8%	61.9%
Installation of devices	50%	45.5%	58.5%	61.4%
Training in use of devices	50%	72.2%	53.3%	54.1%
Follow up assistance	46%	72.2%	40.0%	55.2%
Maintenance of devices	50%	64.7%	46.4%	41.4%
other		33.3%	16.7%	22.2%

20. Extent of personal involvement in selecting/obtaining assistive technology

Extent of Involvement	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
good involvement	27.3%	25.0%	54.3%	50.7%
some involvement	63.6%	45.0%	24.3%	37.3%
no involvement	9.1%	30%	21.4%	12.0%

21. Other, unexpected uses found for assistive technology

February 93	% finding other uses
Rural	20%
Small Town	4.8%
Town	19.4%
City	14.3%

22. Awareness of other agencies to provide support

February 93	% aware of other agencies
Rural	30.8%
Small Town	28.6%
Town	44.8%
City	37.3%

23. Funding sources for assistive technology

Funding Source	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
VESID	33.3%	20.0%	33.8%	28.8%
CBVH	8.3%	0%	2.8%	5.5%
Public schools	8.3%	5%	9.9%	2.7%
Veterans Affairs	0	5%	2.8%	4.1%
OMRDD	33.3%	40.0%	7.0%	8.2%
Office of Aging	0	0%	0%	0%
Workers' Compensation	8.3%	5%	2.8%	1.4%
Medicare	50%	30.0%	19.7%	23.5%
Medicaid	75%	50.0%	40.8%	50.7%
Office of Mental Health	0	.0%	1.4%	0%
Associations	8.3%	15.0%	5.6%	0%
Private insurance	0	15.0%	16.9%	16.4%
Family	25%	10.0%	18.3%	19.2%
Self	25%	15.0%	23.9%	26.0%
other		25.0%	22.9%	5.6%

24. Cost in past year maintaining devices

Cost	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
less than $100	8.3%	22.2%	8.7%	16.9%
$101 to $500	8.3%	5.6%	26.7%	12.7%
$501 to $1000	0	11.1%	10.1%	4.2%
$1001 to $5000	25%	11.1%	17.4%	8.5%
more than $5000	16.7%	11.1%	14.5%	26.8%

25. Distance traveled to obtain technology services

Distance traveled	Rural	Small Town	Town	City
none, services personally delivered	41.7%	35.0%		40.5%
1 to 20 miles	33.3%	15.0%	29.2%	37.8%
21 to 50 miles	8.3%	20.0%	29.2%	12.2%
51 to 100 miles	0	20.0%	13.9%	8.1%
over 100 miles	16.7%	15.0%	6.9%	5.4%

APPENDIX "H"

Bulletin Board

Research and Training Institute
National Center for Disability Services
201 I.U. Willets Road
Albertson, N.Y. 11507-1599
(516) 747-5400 Fax (516) 747-5378

NATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABILITY SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENT!

TECH-REACH Bulletin Board System is being brought On-line!

Access number .....: 1-516-248-2837

Communication settings: 300/1200/2400/9600,n,8,1

(300-9600=choice of baud rates, n=parity, 8=data bits, 1=stop bits)

(Note: the ","s and "1"s following the telephone number routes calls to our BBS. Without this postscript, you will not be able reach our system.)

TECH-REACH's Bulletin Board System, located at the National Center for Disability Services, is presently being brought on-line. This system is meant to serve as a forum for the exchange of information related to assistive technology and other disability related subjects.

The following are the discussion and file areas currently on the TECH-REACH BBS. This list will be added to over time.

Discussion areas
---

1) Assistive Technology Forum
2) Funding Forum for Assistive Technology
3) ADA Information and Discussion Area

File areas
---

1) Adaptive software (demonstration and shareware)
2) Assistive technology-related articles and information
3) IBM resource guides and screen reader newsletter
4) Disability related articles and information
5) Copies of laws and related articles

There is also a Bulletin area where callers can obtain information on future activities occurring at TECH-REACH, TRAID (Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities), and other local and national assistive technology related projects.

If you have any problems reaching our bulletin board system please contact TECH-REACH at 1-800-487-2805, 1-516-747-5400 (voice), 1-800-676-2831 (TDD).

TECH-REACH is supported in part by grants from the Rehabilitation Services Administration and National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research given to the TRAID project, New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled.

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APPENDIX "I"

Computer LIst

COMPUTER DEVICES

ADAPTED DOOR OPENER
ADAPTIVE FIRMWARE CARD
ARTH-WRITER
AMERIPHONE SPEAKER PHONE
AMPLIFIED HANDSETS
AMPLIFIED VOLUME CONTROL HANDSET
WEAK SPEECH HANDSET
VOLUME CONTROL HANDSET
HAND FREE HANDSET
AUDIO LINK
BIG BUTTON TV REMOTE CONTROLLER
BRAILLE CONVERTER
BUILT UP HANDLE FORK, KNIFE, SPOON
CATERPILLAR TUBING
COLORED KEY TOPS
COMPACT
COMPU LENZ
CYLINDRICAL TOUCH SWITCH
DADA ENTRY
DYCEM
ELECTRONIC ARTIFICAL LARYNX
ELECTRIC LETTER OPENER
ELECTRIC STAPLER
FRY PAN
GEORGIA WORK STATION-ABLE OFFICE
GOOSENECK MOUNTED HEAD SWITCH
HAND AID
HAND HELD LIGHT MAGNIFIER
HANDSET FOR SPEECH AMPLIFICATION
HEAD MASTER
HEAD POINTER
HEAD SWITCH
HEAT GUN
IBM PHONE COMMUNICATOR
INTELLI KEYS
KE:NX
KEYGUARDS
KEYBOARD HOLDER
LARGE NUMBER TIMER
LEVER SWITCH
LIGHT TONE WRINGER

LIGHT SIGNALER DEVICE
LOUD TONE WRINGER
MAGIC WAND KEYBOARD
MAGNA PAGE
MASTER MITE
MOUSE TRAK
MOUTH STICK
PHONE FOR BUILT HAND
PHILLIPS PHONE
PLATE SWITCH
PORTABLE TELEPHONE AMPLIFIER
SHAKE AWAKE ALARM CLOCK
SIP & PUFF SWITCH
SINGLE SWITCH MULTI APPLIANCE CONTROL UNIT
SONIC ALERT SIGNALLING DEVICES
SUPERPRINT TTY BY ULTRATEC
TALKING ALARM CLOCK
TASH MINI KEYBOARD
TELECAPTION 4000
TEL EASE BY BUTTONPHONE
THUNDERSTICK
TONE WRINGER
TREAD SWITCH
UNIVERSAL CUFF
VELCRO
VOTRAX SPEECH SYNTHESIZER
V-TEK
WOBBLE SWITCH
WRIST RESTS
WRITING AID
ZOOM CAPS

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

MacINTOSH COMPUTER
MacINTOSH KEYBOARD
WRITE INPACT PRINTER
CD ROM

CTX MONITOR
MICRO EXPRESS KEYBOARD
PRACTICAL MODEM 9600sa

IBM PERSONAL SYSTEM/2
IBM KEYBOARD
SPACE SAVER KEYBOARD
EXTERNAL 5-1/4 DISC DRIVE

IBM PERSONAL SYSTEM/2 XT
IBM KEYBOARD

IBM PERSONAL SYSTEM/1
KEY TRONIC-KB 5184-WP

APPLE II GS
ATTACHED KEYBOARD
ANTI-STATIC MAT

APPLE LASER PRINTER

EPSON LQ-850 PRINTER

APPENDIX "J"

Brochures

APPENDIX "K"

Assistive Technology Catalog

APPENDIX "L"

Newletters

APPENDIX "M"

Article

TECH—REACHes to Technology for Answers

Ms. Berman is the Rehabilitation Technology Specialist for the TECH-REACH project and the Technical Assistance Specialist for the PEER Regional Network and is assisting in the TECH-REACH project. Both projects are located at the National Center for Disability Services in Albertson, New York. Prior to this she was a teacher, a writer of educational materials and a developer of educational and business computer software. She received her AB and MS from Hunter College of the City University of New York.

Saundra Berman, MS

Over the last two decades, advancements in technology have expanded independent living and work options for persons with disabilities. Both low-technology devices and high-technology applications have impacted on these individuals, particularly in the workplace. This article will describe how information and assistance relating to these advances is provided at a Regional Technology Information Exchange (RTIE) and a demonstration center known as TECH-REACH.

TECH-REACH is located at the National Center for Disability Services in Albertson, Long Island. It is funded by the Rehabilitation Services Administration to enhance access to technology applications and employment opportunities for all people with disabilities in the greater New York area. A second source of funding is NIDRR, under the Technical Assistance Act, which allows TECH-REACH to act as a regional technology center for the Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities (TRAID) project, New York State Office of Advocate for the Disabled. As such, it serves Long Island as well as develops links with Northern New Jersey.

There are five primary components of the TECH-REACH Program. They are:

1. To collect information
2. To organize information for easy accessibility
3. To encourage the use of rehabilitation technology and devices to enhance employment, education, and independent living of people with disabilities
4. To evaluate technology applications
5. To disseminate information.

I would like to thank *Diane Bernstein, Elizabeth Cantor, Carol Fuher, Howard Kramer, Sheila Sarrett, and David Vander-* for editorial assistance on this article.

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Technology and Disability 1992; 1(4):29-36
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To Collect Information

A primary goal of TECH-REACH is to obtain and disseminate relevant information about technology applications for people with disabilities from local, regional, and national services. Making this information readily available ultimately enhances employment and independent living opportunities for people with disabilities.

Gulick, Yam, and Touw (1989)[1] conducted a study concerning conditions facilitating or hindering the work performance of people with multiple sclerosis. The results concluded that among the elements reported to enhance performance of work tasks were assistive devices, human support, personal attributes, health promotion behaviors, and person-environment adjustments. Scadden commented, "Assistive technology as a means to promote employment of people with disabilities should be viewed in the context that employment is only part of a daily experience and workers with disabilities may need technology for the performance of daily living, such as transportation, communication, personal grooming, and use of the bathroom that will improve work performance" (cited in Hansen and Perlman, 1989).[2]

A significant obstacle in promoting employment for those with disabilities is the lack of information about assistive devices as well as information on how to make low-cost modifications, rather than high-cost purchases, for the workplace. TECH-REACH obtains, and makes available, information from rehabilitation engineering centers, manufacturers, and other product developers to address the needs of consumers, educators, rehabilitation professionals, and employers. Further, feedback from these audiences is given to technology developers, thus enabling them to improve or enhance their products. Since manufacturers are often unfamiliar with their competitor's products, or do not have sufficient resources to do more than superficial field testing, devices produced are often inadequate. The same mistakes are repeated, and advancements are few (Roessler, 1986).[3] Therefore, this input from TECH-REACH will benefit all.

TECH-REACH has established a local advisory board consisting of representatives from the communities served. Formal agreements to share information on new developments in technology with other centers were initiated, and ongoing relationships with local vendors, product developers, and technology service providers were instituted.

The TECH-REACH library contains video and print reference books, resource guides, videocassettes, commercial catalogs, journals, and newsletters all focused on rehabilitation technology and services. Related to these information resources are the presence of microcomputers and large data bases, like ABLEDATA and REHABDATA, which are used to access information relevant to labor-market planning.

ABLEDATA is a data base of thousands of products, aids, and devices that can be used to accommodate the functional limitations of people with disabilities. Aids are classified and described within categories for therapy and training; prostheses and ortheses; personal care, transportation and locomotion; adaptation of premises; communication, information, and signaling; as well as the handling of other products. The range of products is extensive—from a simple remote control that turns appliances on and off to the sophisticated Speech Secretary Systems. Speech Secretary Systems is a device that would allow a person with quadriplegia, a speech impediment, and minimal hand use, to accomplish sophisticated word processing, as well as mathematical equation development and problem solving. This is done through the product's ability to recognize speech. An accent or hesitation in speech does not influence results.

REHABDATA, produced by the National Rehabilitation Information Center, covers a variety of literature forms such as technical research reports, consumer publications, books, and conference proceedings.

Also available as a resource is the Job Accommodation Network (JAN). JAN was set up to gather information about successful job accommodations, and to serve as a clearinghouse of information about accommodations to employers. Employers can contact JAN's Human Factor Consultants, via a toll-free number, to learn about practical ways to make accommodations for workers with disabilities (Figure 1).

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- Providing a drafting table, page turner, and pressure-sensitive tape recorder for a sales agent paralyzed from a broken neck . . . . . ($300)
- Changing a desk layout from the right to the left side for a visually impaired data entry operator . . . . . ($0)
- Renting a headset phone that allows an insurance agent with cerebral palsy to write while talking. ($6.01 per month)
- Supplying a telephone amplifier for a computer programmer with a hearing impairment . . . . . ($56)
- Enlarging toilet facilities and installing a hand rail for employees who use wheelchairs . . . . . ($500)
- Removing turnstiles in the cafeteria and installing lighter weight doors—as part of a general renovation—and having the cafeteria deliver lunch to a payroll technician disabled from polio . . . . . ($40 per month)
- Providing a special chair to alleviate back pain for a distnct sales agent affected by vertebra surgery . . . . . ($400)

Figure 1. Low-cost accommodation suggestions made by JAN to major insurance companies

To Organize Information for Easy Accessibility

The second goal of TECH-REACH is to organize information into a data-base system using a variety of means to facilitate accessing and updating the content.

One means of helping people with disabilities benefit from technology is to equip professionals who provide services to them with the expertise and equipment needed to use appropriate technology. This serves several purposes. The professional's productivity would be enhanced; he or she could advise a person with a disability on ways to benefit from similar applications; and this would serve as a model of how technology can improve an individual's performance (Vandergoot, 1984).[4]

Watters (1984)[5] has cautioned professionals to be careful when using computerized information systems. Although the results obtained from various systems look quite similar, the validity of the data depends on the underlying pool of information and its structure, which is not always readily apparent. The responsibility for using these systems rests with professionals who must ensure that the information extracted is up to date and utilized in the appropriate way. A professional cannot assume that any new technology, or its application, is automatically sound for use by people with disabilities.

Currently the TECH-REACH staff is selecting pertinent articles and abstracting them for data-base entry. In addition, information from articles in all issues of the journals received by the TECH-REACH library will be entered into an established in-house data base. Information in the data bases can also be shared electronically on a free, computerized Bulletin Board System (TRBBS).

Future plans include setting up an in-house data base of technology applications that apply to employment and education. Information from this data base will be accessed on many levels, including: type of assistive device, job descriptions for which the device can be utilized, the name and address of the firm that markets the product, and the service provider. This type of data base would enable a rehabilitation counselor to improve a job match by locating devices to enable a client to fulfill a job description. Having the information on computer would make searching for the devices a quick and easy process.

Promoting the Use of Technology for Employment

A third goal of TECH-REACH is to provide information and actively promote the use of technological products, services and funding to consumers, employers, educators and rehabilitation professionals.

An information specialist is available during working hours, Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. or Tuesday evenings until 8:00 P.M., to respond to inquiries. Responses are provided in a format that meets the requestor's special needs,

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such as large print, audio output, and so on. Additionally, the library and document files, as well as Hyper-Abledata—a computer data base containing descriptions of over 17,000 assistive devices—are available to anyone who inquires about rehabilitation technology. If TECH-REACH cannot provide the information needed, it will attempt to connect the requestor to an expert in that area. For example, a consumer with a physical disability wanted information on using a computer to compose and play music. Using Compuserve, an electronic computer network, TECH-REACH was able to link the consumer to an individual who was able to provide the appropriate information.

While computers and adaptive devices can remove many of the barriers people with disabilities encounter, perhaps one of the biggest barriers is money. Comparably, computers adapted to serve people with disabilities cost more than typical computers. Many people with disabilities are additionally frustrated knowing the technology exists to help them, but is just beyond their financial reach.

Federal monies for reimbursing adaptive technology have become more available due to stronger legislation and an increased demand for assistive devices (*NARIC Quarterly*, 1989).[6,7]

A primary objective of TECH-REACH is to identify formal and informal funding sources of technological applications for persons with disabilities (Figure 2). Once the sources are identified, personal contact with representatives of the sources is made to determine how best to link them with those requesting funding assistance.

- The Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988 (PL100-407) intends to increase the availability of, and funding for, the provision of assistive technology devices and services.
- Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 99-506) assures access to computers and other electronic office equipment in places of Federal employment.
- Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA, PL 101-476), previously The Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (PL 94-142), assures funds are available through this law if assistive technological equipment can be proven essential in meeting Individual Education Program (IEP) goals. Assistive technology is now defined throughout the Act to assure that students in need of assistive technology services receive them from trained personnel.
- Developmental Disabilities Assistance Act (PL 101-496) developed provisions for each state to submit, in their annual plans, a strategy for funding adaptive technology not currently available.

Figure 2. Legislation addressing the issue of financial assistance.

To Evaluate Technology Applications

At the TECH-REACH Demonstration Center new and existing technology applications are constantly being tested and evaluated. Information is gathered from consumers and rehabilitation professionals, and is complemented by the technology team's assessments of the adult and school-age populations served by the Center. Plans are for the assessment procedures and reports to be modeled after those done by the Electronic Industries Foundation Rehabilitation Engineering Center.

The Demonstration Center has access to a diversity of equipment from various sources, thus creating a substantial base for evaluation purposes. Products for demonstration include environmental control units, adaptive devices and software for computer, typewriter and telephone access. Further, some products are purchased with an annual New York legislative grant. As a participating Community Service Organization for the IBM National Support Center for Persons with Disabilities, TECH-REACH has access to IBM products on a long-term loan basis. Other equipment is also obtained on long-term loan from manufacturers and vendors of adaptive equipment.

Through technology, rehabilitation professionals now have a greater capacity to change environments than ever before. Historically, services

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were limited, primarily, to adjusting the person with disabilities to fit the work environment. However, the present availability of technology permits the environment to be adjusted to the individual. Whether rehabilitation or habilitation is the issue, advanced technology has expanded the choices available to service providers and consumers. For example, microcomputers are being used as prostheses for persons with quadriplegia or those who are unable to speak. Computer companies manufacture "add-ons," which also are of particular benefit to persons with disabilities. These "add-ons" include speech synthesizers, speech input/output devices, speech recognition tools, software for enlarging a screen, screen review, keystroke control, and braille translation software and printers. A new computer system, IBM VoiceType, recognizes and stores an individual's speech pattern. This allows someone with a mobility impairment to voice-activate this particular computer and use its DOS, word processing, and spreadsheet applications (Lewis, 1991).[8] Along with these high-tech devices, there is a whole plethora of low-tech tools available, like keyboard guards, mobile wrist rests to provide support, moisture guards, tactile letters, and raised dots.

To broaden its influence, TECH-REACH recently instituted a direct client service program to help adults with physical disabilities match functional requirements with the appropriate equipment. The following illustrates how the system works.

Rhonda, a 30-year-old female, is described by those who know her as pleasant, bright, highly motivated, and a quick learner. The fact that Rhonda requires a wheelchair for mobility, or that she experiences physical difficulties resulting from congenital cerebral palsy, did not deter her from obtaining viable employment. Working part time, Rhonda performed duties consistent with those of an administrative clerical employee. To optimize her work performance and productivity, Rhonda was referred to TECH-REACH for a bioengineering evaluation focusing on her job tasks and how technology, when supplied, may be used to facilitate them.

The job description, specifying the various duties she performed, was provided by her employer. Her major job tasks were specifically concentrated on processing reports, storing information on the computer, filing information and forms, and making telephone calls. Closely looked at was productivity in the context of her workstation.

The evaluation's resulting technological recommendations suggested implementation of a workstation design that centralized tasks (within her nonexerted reach), thereby eliminating nonproductive movement. Centralization of tasks would be accomplished by utilization of a kidney-shaped work surface, along with a slant filing system for temporary forms storage, as well as a series of central "arms" on which traylike platforms were attached to hold a telephone, computer terminal/printer, and other office equipment (see Figure 3). It was further recommended that her telephone be replaced with one that has Autodial for up to 700 telephone numbers in memory; cordless capability to allow pickup untethered to the desk; and a 1-ounce single ear headset/speaker that would eliminate the cradle set. Other simple exchanges of office equipment, such as a manual stapler for an electric one, were also perceived to be more efficiency productive for Rhonda. To facilitate forms processing, the staff at TECH-REACH recommended that her employer purchase a specialized computer software package. This would allow her to complete all forms on screen and then print them. (Able-Office, a modular workstation designed to give mobility-impaired persons the ability to do a complete range of office tasks is set up and available for inspection at TECH-REACH's Demonstration Center.)

With the new additions and adjustments to her workstation, along with the updating of equipment, preparations could be made for potential expansion of Rhonda's duties, thereby facilitating progress in her career track. Pasteur once said, "Opportunity favors only those who are prepared for it." As a result of the assistive technology, and devices made available to her, she will be sufficiently prepared when "opportunity knocks" on her door.

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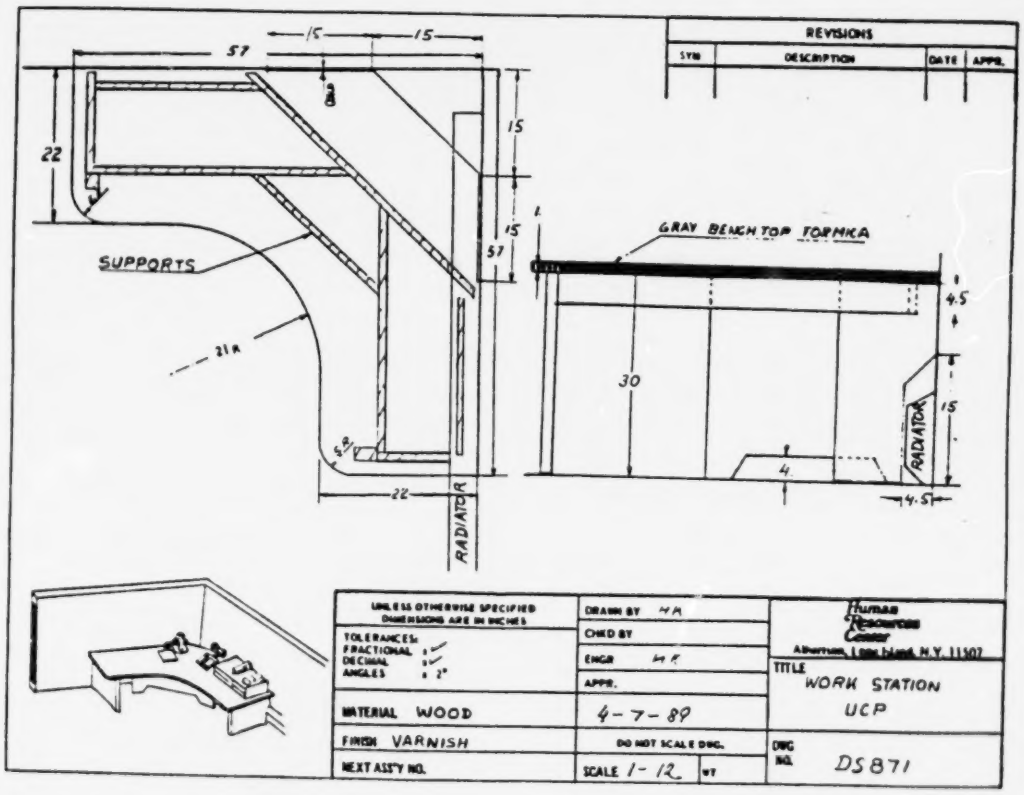

Figure 3. Example of work-station designed to centralize tasks.

As illustrated by this case study, TECH-REACH's services include such items as evaluation for computer and workstation access. Recommendations are made, after the evaluation, to cover the purchase of specific equipment, adaptations, selection of appropriate software, positioning, training, and suggestions to modify the environment. Further, wheelchair evaluation or reevaluations, positioning in the wheelchair and the fabrication of splints are services provided. Additionally, a list of individuals with expertise in various aspects of rehabilitation technology can be provided.

Disseminating Technology Information

TECH-REACH provides technical assistance on several levels; informal dissemination of materials developed by the RTIE, direct consultation where an agency can contact the TECH-REACH staff and receive information directly regarding specific technologies or devices, and on-site demonstrations where an agency representative can meet with TECH-REACH staff to see how the model was organized and how it meets its objectives.

In order for persons with disabilities to benefit from technology, both they, and those who assist them, must be trained in the actual use of the technology. Recommendations regarding assistive-technology training address many issues. These include: the effective coordination of public and private resources in technology; collaboration with the insurance industry to make insurers more aware of technolegical devices and services; partnership with the technology industry to extend the awareness and use of computers and other technology to community rehabilitation

providers; dissemination of information on technologies that can help persons with specific types of impairment; provision of training and information on how technology can be used to prevent complications of impairments; development of training programs for rehabilitation technologists; encouragement of individuals with disabilities and rehabilitation professionals to disseminate information about technology applications and develop effective training on assistive technology; and establishment of a special awareness and dissemination project focused on formation and training on home-based technologies (Morrison, 1990).[9]

Training becomes a difficult issue because it is not possible to provide funding for training for all of those in need. However, if strategies such as train-the-trainer programs are adopted, and if community organizations (including both those administered by and for persons with disabilities as well as rehabilitation facilities) are used to serve as basic ongoing training sites, a considerable amount of training could take place involving large numbers of persons. An initial investment in developing model training programs for use by community organizations will have a very large payback over time.

TECHNOLOGY IN THE WORKPLACE

For some individuals with disabilities, assistive technology is a necessity that enables them to engage in, or perform, tasks. As stated in the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988 (PL 100-407), assistive technology service is defined as any service that directly assists an individual with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. Services may include:

- the evaluation of the needs of an individual with a disability;
- the purchase, lease, or provision for acquisition of assistive technology devices, selection, design, fitting, customizing, adaptation, application, maintenance, repair, and replacement of devices;
- the coordination and support from other therapies; and
- the provision of training to individuals, families, or professionals.

The business and rehabilitation communities must be partners in providing employment opportunities to persons with disabilities. TECH-REACH benefits the business community by providing information to companies that need to comply with the guidelines of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Those companies can contact TECH-REACH to learn what technological products and services are available to make their businesses accessible to prospective employees with disabilities and so reasonably accommodate them.

Research has shown employees with disabilities are inclined to be harder, more diligent workers, and achieve as much, or more, than those who do not have disabilities. TECH-REACH allows for better access to assistive devices and technology applications. Such devices and services enable individuals with disabilities to have greater control over their own lives. By opening up social, educational, and employment opportunities to them they are allowed to participate in, and contribute more fully to, activities in their homes, communities, and work.

As earlier stated, within the field of employment, use of rehabilitation technology can cover the broad range from simple and inexpensive to very complex (e.g., the application of a Velcro strip to the development of a hi-tech robotic-assisted workstation, specially designed to accommodate the employee's limitations). Often moving equipment, devices, or both from one side of the office to the other may be all that is needed to allow an individual to function productively. A person's reach and grasp can be extended by a variety of devices. Computers can allow some people with disabilities to work without ever leaving their home, communicate without being able to speak, and read without being able to turn pages. Accommodations for hearing impairments can be accomplished with flashing lights instead of ringing bells or alarms, and telephone devices that allow them to "hear" using their sense of sight (TDDs). Accommodations for vision impairments include

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raised lettering or braille symbols on signs and elevator buttons, as well as a range of magnification devices. Severe strength and motor limitations can be accommodated with switches operated with one's mouth, a headstick, or even rolling a wheelchair across a tape on the floor that is connected to telephones, computers, and manufacturing equipment (*Worklife*, 1989).[10]

Assistive technology is not a panacea. However, it offers dramatic opportunities to enhance the lives of people with disabilities. The continued support of product development, training, and service delivery systems will bring assistive technology to all individuals who can benefit from its application.

For additional information on TECH-REACH and the services it provides call 1-800-487-2805, TDD 1-800-676-2831.

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APPENDIX "N"

Evaluation Form

TECH-REACH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY FAIR
REACHING PEOPLE THROUGH TECHNOLOGY
SPONSORED BY THE TRAID PROJECT
NEW YORK OFFICE OF ADVOCATE FOR THE DISABLED
JUNE 22, 1993

Please help us plan for the future by completing this evaluation form and returning it to the registration desk as you leave the conference.

I. Participant Data

a. Present Occupation or Interest Area

____ Consumer
____ Family of Consumer
____ Student
____ Health Provider (P.T.,O.T.,etc)
____ Administrator/Supervisor
____ Service Provider/Vendor
____ Counselor/Educator
____ Other (specify) _____

b. (Optional) Your disability or disability group served

_____

II. Conference Data

Please rate the following accordingly:

1. *How knowledgeable were the speakers?*

Not knowledgeable 1 2 3 4 5 *Extremely knowledgeable*

2. *How relevant were the topics to you or to your current position?*

Not relevant 1 2 3 4 5 *Extremely relevant*

3. *How well was the Conference organized?*

Not well 1 2 3 4 5 *Extremely well*

4. *How satisfied were you with the conference facilities?*

Not satisfied 1 2 3 4 5 *Extremely satisfied*

Turn over

III. Summary/Comments

1. The best features of this conference were:

_____

_____

2. Suggestions for improving future conference endeavors are:

_____

_____

3. Additional comments (technical assistance, workshops, overall coordination, etc.):

_____

_____

e (Optional):_____*Thank you!*

ABSTRACT

TECH-REACH, the Rehabilitation Technology Information Exchange, funded by the Rehabilitation Service Administration (RSA) since October, 1990 completed three years of operation on September 30, 1993. This project developed a community-based rehabilitation technology information exchange for the greater New York area including New York City, Long Island, Westchester, Bergen, Essex and Union Counties in New Jersey. Its mission was to improve the delivery of technology information and rehabilitation services for people with disabilities and the professionals who serve them.

This information exchange was designed to gather and maintain information on rehabilitation technology from different sources including print, micro-computer-based, and on-line systems. A technology demonstration center, along with a video and print library including a computerized bulletin board system, was made available to all individuals at no cost.

Five major objectives were established to achieve TECH-REACH's mission. These objectives include: obtaining relevant information about technology applications; organizing the information into a system that permits a variety of ways for easy access and updating; managing a comprehensive marketing and outreach program; evaluating the technology applications that result from the information system; and, disseminating the technology information exchange model to programs in other communities for replication.

Three months after RSA awarded funds for this technology center, TECH-REACH was asked by the New York State Office of the Advocate for the Disabled to become a Regional Technology Center for the TRAID project funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. This opportunity has enabled TECH-REACH to provide additional activities such as developing, disseminating and analyzing consumer and employer needs surveys regarding assistive technology devices, coordinating yearly TRAID fairs, providing awareness training to consumers and professionals throughout the region and obtaining more equipment for demonstration purposes. A rehabilitation technology library has been established with a large selection of rehabilitation journals, newsletters, periodicals, other printed materials as well as videos. An occupational therapist provides evaluations and assessments regarding appropriate assistive devices. Referrals for these services are obtained from VESID and other organizations.

This is the final report of the project as funded by RSA. It concludes a brief overview and outlines the accomplishments of the project in relation to the objectives. The report contains a set of appendices which shows the work and activities that have taken place for the past three years.

TECH-REACH will remain a viable rehabilitation technology information exchange and will continue to serve as a Regional Technology Center and enhance its activities with continued funding as a Regional Technology Center and new funding from the Department of Education to evaluate assistive devices for youth attending schools in District 75 of the New York City Board of Education. Evaluations and assessments for individuals needing assistive devices will also continue.